

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
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VOL XV NO 24—

BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 28 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
29 Jan.	RANCHI	MALWA	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
12 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
19 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
26 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
12 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
19 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
26 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
2 Apr.	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
9 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
16 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
23 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
30 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
7 May	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
14 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
21 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
28 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
4 June	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
11 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
18 "	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
25 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650
2 July	RAJPUTANA	MALWA	16,650
9 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,650

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £52.

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabin.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China".

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaiari Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back by Sea and Land £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA	8,127
24th "	MARATHA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
6th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers coals for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these coals should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

Date	Steamers	To
1927		
30th Jan.	SHANGHAI MARU	To Japan
1st Feb.	NYANZA	To China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	To Australia
5th "	RIVERWAY	To Japan
1st March	MOULTON	To China & Japan
		To Colombo for Australia
15th "	DELTA	To China & Japan
	COMORIN	To Colombo for Australia
20th "	NELLORE	To China & Japan
	MALCA	To Colombo for Australia
12th April	NYANZA	To China & Japan
	MOULDAVIA	To Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
BIYO MARU	5480	18 Jan.	31 Jan.
* TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Jan.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5059	10 Feb.	22 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 29279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ishikari Maru	15th Jan. 1927	26th Jan. 1927
* Indus Maru	26th "	28th "
Sydney Maru	28th "	5th Feb. "
Shingo Maru	29th "	7th "
Honolulu Maru	6th Feb. "	15th "
Koryu Maru	10th "	20th "
Manshu Maru	14th "	26th "

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For Particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22166, Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET, Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investment and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvasers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22927.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUNISIA, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927

28th Jan. VARSOVA — Burech via Karachi

30th " BAROLA — Burech via Karachi

31st " VITA — Karachi via Kathla-

2nd Feb. KHANDALLA East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Burech.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

Subscription Rates.

Daily Edition, Local, Mofussil.

1 Year .. Rs. 20 .. Rs. 25

6 Months .. Rs. 10 .. Rs. 12-8

3 Months .. Rs. 5 .. Rs. 6-4

1 Month .. Rs. 1-14 .. Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Local, Mofussil, Foreign.

Yearly Rs. 3-8 Rs. 4 .. Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Branches:—

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Semarang

Bandong, Medan, Sibolga

Cheribon, Padang, Sourabaya

Djember, Palembang, Solo

Djaja, Pekalongan, Tegal

Kota Radja, Pontianak, Tjilatjap

Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Hedjaz:—Jeddah

Japan:—Kobe

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bank Ltd. The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road, A. P. HOOGENSTEYN, Agent.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LALWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions:—such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label in the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed. MUFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition, Local, Mofussil.

1 Year .. Rs. 20 .. Rs. 25

6 Months .. Rs. 10 .. Rs. 12-8

3 Months .. Rs. 5 .. Rs. 6-4

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Bandong, Medan, Sibolga

Cheribon, Padang, Sourabaya

Djember, Palembang, Solo

Djaja, Pekalongan, Tegal

Kota Radja, Pontianak, Tjilatjap

Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Hedjaz:—Jeddah

Japan:—Kobe

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

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All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label in the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., FR. D.

Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION secureable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22 1/2 per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th "	12,700	3,720	8,980
18th "	14,050	5,580	8,470
24th "	15,400	7,440	7,960
30th "	16,750	9,300	7,450
36th "	18,100	11,160	6,940
42nd "	19,450	13,020	6,430

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A. A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernote:—

AHMEDABAD COLOMBO LAHORE NAGPUR

AMMER DACCALUCKNOWPOONA

ALLAHABAD DELHI MADRAS RANGOON

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Applicants seeking Employments in different Posts. Consult with Messrs. KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. R7

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD Typewriter Company, 321, Hornby Road. R1419

WANTED—Skilled Soap-boilers, accustomed to steam-boiling soap. Hand some pay for right persons. Apply with testimonials to KIRAWASINHJI TECHNO CHEMICAL WORKS, Jorawarnagar (Kathiawar). 1421

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASHED in timber market on B. P. T. 500 square yards plot near Reay Road, station even can be used for electric Saw Mill, etc., is TO LET or sold with reasonable price. Apply to H. C. JOSHI & CO., 20, Humnum Street, Fort. R3

OLD COTTON DRIVING ROPES—We are buyers of all classes of Old Cotton Driving Ropes. Please communicate with the quantities available. WAZIRCHAND CHIMANLAL & CO., Factory owners, Khanawal, Punjab, India. 28041

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Mazruwa Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS and ROOMS in Dabholkar Wada, at Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road. R7

TO BE LET to Hindus only.—FLATS at the junction of the Harvey and Hughes Roads, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road. R8

PERSONAL.

Will you or any of your kind readers let me know the whereabouts of The Great Eastern Engineering Co., Ltd., which was formerly in the Apollo Street, No. 39-41, Fort, Bombay. The above said firm is due to me about Rs. 100 (Rs. one hundred) which is kept unpaid for the reasons best known to themselves. Box No. 1906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 28053

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1, 6, 4 and 2-4 per diem. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS
Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February, 1927, PARSIK and MUMBAI STATIONS will be OPENED for passenger traffic and existing temporary "Mumbra" flag station will be closed.

A. E. TYLDEN PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th January, 1927. 28027.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th of January from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received up to noon on the 2nd February 1927 for white-washing, painting, varnishing and distemping the subordinates Quarters etc., at Kandivli Quarry—areas 2,507, 20,714, 306 & 24,501 Sq. Feet respectively.

The rate should be inclusive of material and labour. Particulars may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned at the Quarry.

(Sd.) E. M. DUGGAN,
D. C. E. Kandivli Quarry.

28059

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd., having received on 20th January, 1927, from certain Shareholders holding among themselves more than one-tenth of the share Capital of the Company a Requisition for convening an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Company for passing the Resolutions under-mentioned and for convening a further Extra-Ordinary General Meeting for the purpose of considering the said Resolutions and if thought fit of confirming them as Special Resolutions viz.

RESOLUTIONS ABOVEMENTIONED.

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
2. That Mr. Mafatlal Gajalbhai be appointed Liquidator without remuneration for the purpose of winding up of the Company.
3. That the said Liquidator do exercise and have all the rights and powers of the Official Liquidator mentioned in Section 179 and that the Liquidator do also have the powers contained in Sub-Clauses 2 and 3 of Clause 1 of Section 234 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Mills Co. Ltd., will be held at Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), when the above Resolutions will be proposed as Extra-Ordinary Resolutions.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,

By Their Constituted Attorney,
(Sd.) S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 27th January, 1927. 28080.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of pure Cow's or Buffalo milk for one year commencing from 1st March, 1927, to the King Edward Memorial, Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, Maternity Homes and the Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 4th February, 1926.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of milk," and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.).

About 560 acres of milk will be required per day and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily, to those hospitals, Homes, etc.
The names of all contracting parties should be specified in the tender.
Tender forms and schedules of rates, etc., will be supplied on payment of Rupee one only to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, if necessary, furnish any further particulars.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,

Bombay, 26th January, 1927.

28057

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Short Cause.

Suit No. 2199 of 1926.

SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Narayan Dabholkar Road outside the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business at Kolsa Maholla in the name and style of Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha at present temporarily residing at Poona. Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) DAYAMBAL, widow of Currimbhaj Jivaji Plumber, (2) IBRAHIM CURRIMBHAY, (3) AB. DULHAI, CURRIMBHAI, (4) NAZARALI CURRIMBHAI, (5) FAKRUDIN CURRIMBHAI, Defendants, 3, 4, and 5 being minors under the age of 18 years by their Guardian-ad-litem C. L. Adhiva a Commissioner of this Honourable Court, residing at Chaupati, outside the Fort of Bombay, (6) ASHABAI, daughter of Currimbhaj Jivaji, (7) JENAMBAL, daughter of Currimbhaj Jivaji, (8) SAKIABAI, daughter of Currimbhaj Jivaji, (9) SUGRABAI, daughter of Currimbhaj Jivaji, (10) HUSEINABAI, daughter of Currimbhaj Jivaji, (11) AMTANABAI, daughter of Currimbhaj Jivaji, the said Aminabai being minor under the age of 18 years by her Guardian-ad-litem C. L. Adhiva a Commissioner of this Honourable Court, residing at Chaupati, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendants 2 to 5 being the sons of the said Currimbhaj Jivaji Plumber and the defendants 6 to 11 being the daughters of the said Currimbhaj Jivaji Plumber, till lately residing at Nal Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay but whose present whereabouts are not known Defendants.

WHEREAS the above-named plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the above-named Defendants, as heirs and legal representatives of Currimbhaj Jivaji Plumber mentioned in the plaint to recover the sum of Rs. 11,870-12-9 together with interest on Rs. 11,800 as mentioned in the plaint from 1st day of September, 1926, till payment at the rate of 1 per cent, per month and costs of the suit and for a declaration that the property at Kala Chavkey specified in the Schedule B to the plaint has been equitably mortgaged with the Plaintiff as a security for the decretal amount that in default of payment of the Decretal amount by the defendants by a day to be fixed by this Honourable Court the said property be sold by and under the directions of this Honourable Court and the net sale proceeds thereof be applied in and towards the decretal amount that liberty may be reserved to the Plaintiff to apply for a decree for the deficiency, if any, against the estate of the said Currimbhaj in the hands of defendants and for appointment of Receiver of the said property and injunction against the defendants from dealing with and disposing of the said property and for further and other relief. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of February, 1927, at eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, to answer the above-named Plaintiff, at the final disposal of the suit and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

The 15th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

28061

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2774 of 1926

JANARDHAN VISHNU MA. RATHE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort, on behalf of himself and all other Creditors of Shankarrao B. Sirkar, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai GIRJABAI, widow and heir and legal representative of Shankarrao B. Sirkar, deceased, residing at Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay Defendant.

To,

The CREDITORS of the late Mr. Shankarrao B. Sirkar.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on 29th November, 1926, Notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the above-named plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other Creditors of the late Mr. Shankarrao B. Sirkar against the defendant above-named praying (a) that an account of the moveable and immovable properties of the said deceased Shankarrao Bhikaji Sirkar may be taken by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court, (b) that the estate of the said deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court, (c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a fit and proper person may be appointed as Receiver to take charge of the estate of the said deceased with power to receive and collect the rents and profits, (d) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendant may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from disposing of or otherwise dealing with the estate of the said deceased and (e) that the costs of the suit may be provided for. And Take Further Notice that WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1927, is fixed for the hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 26th day of January, 1927.

Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys
28055

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1133 of 1925.

FAZALBHAI IBRAHIM & CO., LTD. Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOOLAM HOOSAIN ALLI-BHAI Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1926, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Friday, the 25th day of February, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as "Shet Gopwari" and situate, lying and being near the land known as "Ghamcha Wada," in the Khoti Village of Malad in Taluka Salsette Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana and admeasuring 1,820 square yards or thereabouts and bearing assessment "Rakandeh Phare-sia Malak Hissa Tijaiphare four" assessment Rs. 3-3-3 as expressed in language of the assessment books of the Khot (Proprietor) of Malad and being part of the land entered under number 25 in the said assessment books having no entry and Survey Number as Malad is not a Surveyed village and all which piece of land is bounded as follows:— That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Babaji Tukaram Bandari and on or towards the East, South and West by the land of Malak Sahab (Proprietor) of the village of Malad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABHAI & BILIMORIA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at No. 14, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

28056.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HONOURABLE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, VIZAGAPATAM

O. S. 22/13 E. P. No. 25/25.

Between:—
The MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE,
etc. Plaintiffs and decree-holders.

And:—
Sri RAJAH SATRUCHERLA RAMA-BHADRA,
Raju Garu and others. Defendants and Judgement-debtors.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the final mortgage decree obtained by the plaintiff in the above suit for the recovery of Rs. 11,8800 approximately, the properties of the defendants described below have been ordered to be sold by the said Court. The said sale is being continued by the Court in the Court premises from day to day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. each day till the 1st day of February 1927. Persons intending to purchase the said properties may bid at the sale. Any other particulars that may be required can be known sufficiently from the records at the Court which can be seen free of cost with the Court's permission.

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

Those portions of the Lakhanapuram and Peda Buddidi Zemindaries together with Inamlands, the rights to recover Kattubadies on certain Agraharams, Mokhasas Inams etc. situated in the Parvatipuram, Bobbili and Palakonda Taluks in the Vizagapatam District roughly mentioned hereunder.

I. LAKHANAPURAM HUNDA:—
(a) ZEROYATI.

1. Lakhanapuram.
2. Ankavaram.
3. Joghndumma.
4. Bhitrappa.
5. Chingadaba.
6. Chingapuram.
7. Sivaramapuram.
8. Dajavilasa.
9. Votapalli.
10. Bhatlabhadra.
11. Tamara.
12. Padamavalasa.

(b) AGRAHARAMS & MOKHASAS
PAYING KATTUBADI.

13. Marupeta.
14. Akkandhoravalasa.
15. Polinadavalasa.
16. Sitaramapuram.
17. Tulasiramanavalasa.
18. Gangarajapuram.
19. Jagannadapuram.
20. Nilakantapuram.
21. Chendrasokhara Rajapuram.
22. Sikkavaram.
23. Jagannadapuram Lakhanapuram and Rajal.

II. PEDA BUDDIDI HUNDA:—
(a) ZEROYATI.

24. Peda Buddidi.
25. China Buddidi.
26. Danga Bhadra.
27. Gedda Tiruvada.
28. Kemisila.
29. Balagudaba.
30. Konkadara alias Konkidivaram.
31. Kottapalli.
32. Kottur.
33. Bikkimvalasa.
34. Gottivalasa.

(b) AGRAHARAMS & MOKHASAS
PAYING KATTUBADI.

35. Etika.
36. Shantoshapuram.
37. Korisela.
38. Gangarajapuram.
39. Jagannadharapuram.

III. INAMS.

40. Sumitrapuram.
41. Peda Ankalam.
42. Alluvada (servicemokhasa).
43. Kumbhijori Isthuva.
44. Vokapalam.
45. Marripalam.
46. Geddapalam.
47. Muragadapalam.
48. Karakkaipalam.
49. Narasammampalam.
50. Geddattiruvada (Inam).
51. Rajayyapeta.
52. Annacheruvu valasa.
53. Putikavalasa.
54. Toduma half to be sold.
55. Rebhanadhar half to be sold.

3/4 thereof including 1/4 share of Sri Rajah Satruchera Jagannadharaju Bahadur Garu.

56. Gadisingapuram.
57. In Chinamerangi.
1. Kavitiipalam.
2. Majjivaniipalam.
3. Nilapalam.

28052

YOUR :: :: ::
SAVE Income-Tax
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax
and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay

AMUSEMENTS



Starring LEWIS STONE & BARBARA BEDFORD.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

COMING, COMING.
SATURDAY NEXT.
ENGLAND'S LEADING CINEMA STAR
BETTY BALFOUR
IN
AN ALL BRITISH PICTURE
Directed by
GRAHAM CUTTS
The Producer of WOMAN TO WOMAN
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G.I.P. Railway List.
No. 119 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21255.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES
ENGLISH WHITE DUMAS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Lalobhoy Jeevanji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Somnar Bros. of Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street:—

32 cases each 50 pieces English White Dumas No. 5692.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES
KHANSAUM COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Seewee near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.

80 bales Khanisaum cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 BALES
AMRAOTI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Seewee near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.

49 Bales Amraoti Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES OF GREY
PEPPERELLE DRILLS AND 8 BALES
OF GREY-DRILLS STAMPED 3 FISHES.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Curson Road Mathuradas of Mulla Jotia Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st January 1927 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

45 Bales each containing 15 pieces of Grey Pepperelle Drills 29 inches, 40 yards, 8 Bales each containing 20 pieces of Grey Drills Stamped 3 fishes 29 inches, 40 yards, N.B.: A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P.M.
MARION DAVIES
IN

"BEAUTY'S WORTH"

EMPIRE THEATRE

6, 8 and 10 p.m.

The Two Little Vagabonds

Featuring:
CARLYLE BLACKWELL

EDWARD THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"THE MASTER OF
THE BEASTS"

A Picture full of Thrills, Dare-devil Stunts, Adventures, Romance and Action.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN

"THE SON OF THE SHEIK"

GREATEST AND MOST
APPEALING PICTURE.

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

NAZIMOVA
And

RUDOLPH VALENTINO
IN

"CAMILLE"

TO-NIGHT
9-30 p.m.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

DIRECT FROM

KEIT & THEATRE, NEW YORK

AMERICA

From Saturday, the 22nd January 1927

KARLEKAR'S

GRAND CIRCUS

Nana's Hawk (opposite Gowalia Tank
Fire Brigade)

First appearance in India

OF

HOMAZ DUO

AMERICA'S MOST VAUDE-
VILLE ARTISTS

in their

MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT

DARE - DEVIL JENKINS

THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS

Harvey Davidson Motor-Cycle 45ft. in

Mid-air Through Flames of Fire.

Visit the Supreme Show and get the
greatest return to your money.

MATINEE

SATURDAY & SUNDAY

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)
Bombay, Jan. 26.

JUTE	
Albion ..	530
Alexandra ..	596
Anglo-India ..	360
Auckland ..	408
Barnagore ..	288
Bally ..	220
Birla ..	245
Belvedere ..	11/10
Budge-Budge ..	628
Caledonian ..	530
Chapdani ..	618
Clive ..	185
Craig ..	39/7
Cheviot ..	5/5
Dalhousie ..	315
Delta ..	478
Empire ..	405
ort Gloster ..	57
ort William ..	978
Gondalpara ..	384
Gourpore ..	1100
Hukumchand ..	774
Hooghly ..	14/8
	86

AGRA UNITED
Bowaria 360

Bengal Nagpur 24

Burrakur 18/11

Bokaro Ramgur ..

Gusick & ..

Musalia ..

Katras Jheriah ..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrof'm. 6/10

B.I. Corpn. 4/12

B.I. D ..

Burma Corp. 10/4

C.P. Cement ..

Howra Oil ..

Hume Pipe ..

I.I. Still ..

3 1/2 per cent Paper 45-55 Loan 107/6

Remarks: Jute shares quiet but steady.

Government Securities were quiet. 4 per cent New Loan (1920/70) 88/6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Jan. 27

Rs. a. p.

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 in.

Standard Mill ..

Century 91 1/2-92 1/2

Century 604-8705

Hindustani Mill ..

Fazal (Mahal) ..

Phoenix ..

Pabany (Phoolmala) ..

Manekji (Patangia) ..

Kal amardan ..

David Sahib ..

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303

Rachael Mill ..

Hindustani Mill ..

David Mill ..

Apollo ..

LONG CLOTH x Quality:—

Swan Finlay ..

Gold Mohor ..

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 in.

Textile (Hand) ..

Spring (Merchant) ..

Century (Bugle) ..

Apollo (Pyala) ..

Tata Mill (Darji) ..

Sakuntala ..

Sundari Brand ..

Globe ..

Rachael ..

Pe'khi ..

Maher ..

PALED:—

Spring ..

Textile ..

Century ..

Maher ..

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—

Spring (Balance) ..

Jacob ..

Century ..

Man Mill ..

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance) ..

Century ..

Jacob ..

Mun Mill ..

1386 Tata ..

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Bombay Cotton ..

Jamshed ..

Century ..

Pearl Pabany ..

Hindustan No. 902 ..

BLACK CHECK:—

5806 Sholapur ..

2020 Jacob ..

5800 Kuria ..

1325 Morarji ..

GABRUN No. 6124:—

Pearl Pabany ..

Hindustan ..

E. D. Rachael ..

SALITA:—

Century ..

Textile ..

Spring (Merchant) ..

STRIPPED SADS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor ..

777 Crescent ..

Apollo David ..

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—

Kanta ..

Great ..

Phoenix ..

Kohinoor ..

Tata ..

CHADAR Kori Calendar:—

Hindustan ..

David ..

Mahel ..

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS
Bombay, Jan. 25.

1926-27 1925-26 Difference
Bales. Bales. Bales.

RECEIPTS.

21st to 24th.

Jan. 78883 81983 3100

RECEIPTS.

1st. Sept to 24th.

Jan. 1115450 313908-198458

SHIPMENTS.

21st to 24th.

Jan. 7216 4126 + 3090

United King-

dom .. Nil Nil Nil

Continent .. 7216 4126 + 3090

China, Japan & Coast Ports .. 65631 28418 + 37213

Total. 72847 32544 + 40903

SHIPMENTS.

1st. Sept. to 24th. Jan. ..

United King-

dom .. 1694 15972 - 14273

Continent .. 110209 183754 - 73545

China .. 77028 92790 - 15762

Japan .. 348456 420680 - 72224

Coast Ports .. 5036 10795 - 5759

U.S.A. .. 1 550 449

Total. 542424 724541-182117

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe .. 5096 - 5096

B.I. Corpn. .. 55928 118962-63034

Coast Ports .. 55928 118962-63034

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 14th.

Jan. 1927 1926

Madras .. 1793 1717 57371 83794

Bombay .. 34442 21312 235111 212047

Scind. .. 6563 5394 48156 78245

Bengal .. 490 682 3542 3359

U.P. .. 10531 4050 127481 174416

Punjab. .. 33663 43329 261399 514476

C.P. .. 32142 20385 147238 168263

Berar .. 57475 33342 326805 251206

N.W.F. Province. 166 391 1635

Ajmer/Merwara. 1422 2815 9404 32527

Burma+ .. 816 3005 17084 37765

Jodhpur State 61 .. 202

Alipura State 388 .. 388

179286 136197 1234572 1584734

AMERICAN COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Langley and Co.'s Liverpool cor-

respondent by the mail just to hand writes

us as follows:—

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

The market has fluctuated considerably

during the week, but the net change is

hardly 10 points. Some considerable lines

of futures have changed hands, and better

weather for picking and transport has

brought out more actual cotton, particu-

larly in low grades, but there has also been

on offer more of the better grades than

were available last month. It has just been

pointed out to me that the quality of seed

being handled by the Oil Mills is reported

very poor and defective, as compared with

that of last year, consequently it is

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails of January 13 due at 5 a.m. Inter-College Sports, Oval, 3 p.m. Mr. Rowntree's lecture on "Capital and Labour," Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m., Mr. Natarajan to preside.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29. The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. Annual Meeting of the Senate, Special Convocation, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 30. Opening of N. D. Dharma's Industrial Home for Blind, 3rd, Kambharwada Lane, Northbrook Street, Sir A. Marten to preside, 5 p.m. Fourth Bombay City Cooperative Conference, Dandekar Thackersey Hall, Poitavadi, Parel, 12 noon.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Wall calendar from Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam and a perpetual calendar from the Bombay Calendar Company.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Dr. (Miss) Kashiabi Nourangee will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday (the 30th instant) at 5.30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Byo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Moulvi Mahomed Ali, will deliver an address on the study of Koran in the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Sunday (the 30th instant) at 9.15 a.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ.

Mr. V. N. Nethi will deliver a lecture on "Saraswat Brahmin and Politics" in the Samaj Hall on Saturday (29th instant) at 6 p.m., when all members are invited to attend. Mr. S. V. Parekar, Professor of Law, will preside on the occasion.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER CO. LD.

The revenue for 6 months ending December 1926 of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., was Rs. 29,13,259 expenditure including depreciation, interest and income-tax Rs. 10,43,015 and the net profit Rs. 12,70,244.

ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO.

The revenue for 6 months ending December 1926 of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., was Rs. 23,73,973, expenditure including depreciation, interest, income-tax and depreciation on investment Rs. 25,61,938 and the net profit Rs. 12,12,035.

PORT TRUST BY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Port Trust By Employees' Union, will be held on Sunday (the 30th instant) in Hiru Baug, C. P. Tank at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The annual general meeting of the Chamber will be held on Wednesday, (the 2nd prox.) at 3 p.m. (S.T.), i.e., 2.20 p.m. (B.T.) in the office of the Chamber.

BOMBAY CITY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The final meeting of the Subjects Committee will be held on Saturday, (the 29th instant) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society, Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to approve the draft resolutions to be placed before the 4th Bombay City Co-operative Conference.

MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERT.

A wireless concert of English and Indian music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and can be listened to in the Phoenixhall, Maita Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's public hall amplifier.

NANDANAR CHARITRAM.

Under the auspices of the Vani Vilasa Sabha, Matunga, a "Harkathakalakshyam" will be held at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, on Sunday, (the 30th instant) at 3 p.m. (S.T.). South Indians are invited to attend and contribute their mite as the performance is intended for charity. Admission is free.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. Vijayanath R. Chonkar, B.A., will deliver a lecture in English on "Life and Philosophy" on Sunday (the 30th instant) in the Hall of the S. L. and Co. Society's school for girls, Shankarshet, Wada, at 5 p.m. Prof. James Kellock, M.A., of the Wilson College has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON CHINA AND JAPAN.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Society on Monday, (the 31st instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "My tour experiences of China, Japan and Colombo." The lecture will be illustrated by exhibiting by the lantern picture of gardens, temples and social life, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 12.30 p.m., on the 26th instant.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Malwa" carrying Bombay mails of 22nd inst. ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 5 p.m., on the 26th instant.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF CAR.

Mr. S. C. Lettaskee residing at Caffe Parade reports to the police that he left his motor-car No. Y1464 on Wednesday at 8 p.m. outside his bungalow and went out. On his return at 9.30 p.m. he found the car missing. The police are making enquiries.

CITY FATHERS AND MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday an interesting discussion ensued on the question of Municipal Corporators having any kind of pecuniary connection with the Municipality. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar who set the ball rolling by his resolution was followed by several amendments all supporting him on principle. Some members tried to make out that so far as the Corporator landlords took economic rent of their buildings from the Municipality, they should be allowed to do so, while others wanted the approval of the Corporation in such cases.

Dr. M. C. Javie, who admitted having rented his house to the Schools Committee, said the real owner of that building was his wife and not himself and that his wife had taken Rs. 100 less from the Municipality than the previous landlord.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar opined that buildings standing in the name of the wives of the Corporators should be inherited by legacy through parents and not transferred for convenience. After considerable discussion, the amendment of Mr. M. M. Desai was agreed to which disapproved the practice of hiring houses belonging to the Corporators.

A VICTIM OF CURIOSITY.

A fatal accident occurred to a Hindu labourer on the Back Bay Reclamation on Tuesday which was a subject of the Coroner's inquest on Wednesday morning. The evidence showed that a gang of 125 labourers was employed in loading and unloading wagons on block No. 3 at Colaba. Nathu Babu who was employed recently wanted to see how the wagons were closed automatically and to satisfy his curiosity he climbed a wagon which was being closed. The men were told not to touch the wagons. The man in the change of the wagon in closing operation did not know the presence of Nathu who was peeping overhead. The flap was closed however automatically and it struck violently on the head of Nathu killing him on the spot. At the inquest held by the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GARIBALDI'S SOJOURN IN FRANCE.

COMPULSORILY TERMINATED.

French pressmen tried all day to discover the destination of Garibaldi whose sojourn in France was compulsorily terminated yesterday and ferreted him out at Boulogne en route for Folkestone which he subsequently reached avowing his intention of going to Cuba where he had obtained passport by his violent tendencies were not ended as immigration authorities in the absence of instructions prevented him from proceeding to London. Hence he is at present staying at Folkestone. -Reuter.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS WITH "TYPHOON."

LARGEST AIR-ENGINE IN WORLD.

Successful tests in the flight of one of the largest aero-engines in the world, the "Typhoon", have taken place. The engine has six cylinders developing 950 Horse Power built by Beardmore and Co. It will, it is estimated, drive an aeroplane fully loaded weighing nearly five tons at 146 miles per hour and give a range of over 900 miles at an altitude of 20,000 feet. -B. O. W.

NOTEWORTHY FEATURE OF MARX'S CABINET MAKING.

MONARCHISTS' SUPPORT OBTAINED.

Berlin.—The most noteworthy feature of Marx's cabinet-making which has now concluded consists of the extraction of pawns from the Nationalist Leaders who are ardent Monarchists to support the Republican policy, uphold Dr. Stresemann's policy of conciliation, recognise the treaty of Locarno and even to acknowledge the necessity of reorganising the Reichswehr so as to exclude anti-Republican elements. -Reuter.

FURTHER EXTENSION OF TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE.

RUGBY, Jan. 26.

The Postmaster-General announces that a further extension of trans-Atlantic telephone service will take place next Saturday when the service will be available to and from all places in England and Wales. Simultaneously the service will be extended in America to include the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania in addition to the states already admitted to the service. -B. O. W.

SCHNEIDER CUP COMPETITION.

RUGBY, Jan. 26.

Three English firms are building seaplanes with a view to competing for the Schneider Cup which will be held in September in Italy as Italy is the present holder. -B. O. W.

HIGH COURT

CAUSING DEATH OF A COOLIE

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN

Before Mr. Justice Mirza and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions, Richard Arthur Brook, a European, aged 30, was put up on a charge of culpable homicide for causing the death of a coolie.

The accused is a foreman in the G.I.P. Railway Workshops at Parel. It was alleged that on October 12 last he got annoyed with a coolie named Babu Arjun who, he thought was not working properly, and gave him blows with his fists. In consequence of this, the latter suffered serious injuries, and he died a month later.

At the outset, a point was raised by Mr. Viciji, counsel for the defence, who contended that the nature of the injuries would not justify the charge of culpable homicide which should therefore be altered to one of grievous hurt. This was agreed to after some discussion.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

At the resumed trial on Thursday the recording of evidence was concluded.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement to the court said that on the day in question at about 3 p.m. he was going on his rounds as the Foreman of the yard and came along the place where the deceased Babu and others were working. The deceased was sitting and on his approach he got up. The accused told the Mukadam that Babu was not looking after his job and placing his open hand on the back of the deceased moved him up. Thereafter he took the deceased to the office and in the presence of the clerk reprimanded him severely and asked him to go back to his work. Thereafter he did not see the deceased at all.

The accused added that he had put in 21 years' service and most of that time he was handling coolie labour. About a month previous to the alleged offence he had injured himself in trying to save a coolie.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED FALSE BALANCE SHEET.

MR SHAMDASANI'S APPEAL

A revisional application was made, before Justice Fawcett and Patkar, on the Appeal Side of the High Court, by Mr. P. D. Shamdasan against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate who had dismissed his complaint against the Managing Director, Chairman and four other officers of the Central Bank charging them with false balance sheets.

It was alleged by the petitioner that during the year 1923 there were bad or doubtful debts amounting to 20 or 25 lakhs. And yet the respondents had falsely stated in the balance sheet of June 1925 that there was no such debt, and in the balance sheet of December, 1925, such debt was shown at Rs. 5 lakhs only, while bad debts were not disclosed at all. The petitioner had put in a list of 14 debtors to whom about Rs. 20 lakhs had been advanced. These debts were quite irrecoverable, the debtors being in financial difficulties and the securities being hopelessly inadequate.

In dismissing the complaint, the Magistrate observed that due provision was made by the Bank for such debts out of the secret reserve. He held that the petitioner had failed to make out a *prima facie* case and further enquiry would be a waste of time. Against this, Mr. Shamdasan made the present application.

Mr. Shamdasan contended that it was an error of law for the Magistrate to hold that although there were bad and doubtful debts during the period, it was not necessary to disclose them in the column headed "Particulars required by Act VII of 1913" on the same side of the balance sheet. He submitted that the case involved erroneous principles of law, a correction of which was necessary in the interests of business morality.

After hearing the petitioner, their Lordships admitted the application and granted a rule against the respondents.

DISHONEST SERVANT. SENTENCED.

FOR STEALING HIS MASTER CASH.

Eight months' rigorous imprisonment was meted out to a dishonest servant Rana Govind, in the employment of Mr. Chotalal Kilachand, by Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at Bombay. Being a trusted servant for the last 15 years, his master entrusted him with the entire proceeds of the cash-box. On the 12th of January last, the accused absconded but was arrested chiefly due to the sagacity of another servant who noticing the cash-box open, informed his master. The police were thus enabled to find the culprit at Ratnagiri and a major portion of the cash was recovered, by the aid of the accused, who, on returning to Bombay, pointed out a crevice near the privy of a dilapidated shop in Oval Wady where a cloth bundle containing Rs. 9,000 in notes was secreted. After recovering this amount the police accompanied the accused to another house in Vithalwadi where a note of Rs. 1,000 was found concealed in a pipe.

In view of the fact that a great portion of the property was recovered and the accused's antecedents were satisfactory, His Worship felt that a sentence of 8 months' hard labour would meet the ends of justice.

OUTRAGING A GIRL'S MODESTY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SUB-INSPECTOR.

Grave allegations against the conduct of a Municipal Sub-Inspector, Mr. Anant Vishwanath on a charge of outraging the modesty of a Parsi girl named Khoshdhabai Dandabhai, residing at Wadia Street, Byulla, with her father, were the subject of investigation in the Court of Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court on Thursday afternoon. The prosecution alleged that on the 13th of December last, the accused with another person called at the house of the lady, stating that if they were infected with malaria. He was conducted to the kitchen where, the lady alleged that taking advantage of her loneliness in the room and the presence of her sister in another room, he placed his hands on her shoulders and thus attempted to outrage her modesty. In his written statement the accused denied the allegations and stated that the lady and her sister mistook him for a thief and assaulted him and fearing that he would charge them for assault, they had brought a false charge against him. The lady lodged a complaint at the Aripada Police Station and the accused was placed under arrest. His Worship framed a charge against the accused under Section 354 I.P.C. (assaulting a woman with intent to outrage her modesty) and remanded the case to the 4th proximo to enable the accused to enter upon his defence. The accused has pleaded not guilty to the charge.

BIG GANG CASE.

[FURTHER REMAND TAKEN.]

A further remand has been taken by the police in the case in which one Ahmedjee, a Cutchi and four other Cutchies, were arrested at the "Golpitha," about two weeks ago on a charge of preparing to commit a dacoity.

BREACH OF TRADE MARK.

PARTIES COMPROMISE.

Before Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court the suit filed by C. S. Pochee and Sons against Khoja Sumar Shirji and Co. for an injunction to restrain the latter from infringing their trade mark came on for hearing.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Jangirji Serrval and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamnatar and Madon represented the defendants.

In this suit the parties having come to a settlement, His Lordship passed a consent decree restraining the defendants, their servants and agents from using, or causing to be used, the plaintiffs' trade names and trade mark, or any colourable imitation thereof.

The defendants were ordered to destroy all labels of the kind and dies, and all catalogues circulars or letter papers containing those words, and also to pay Rs. 900 to the plaintiffs for costs of these proceedings.

ALL OVER A GIRL.

ARBITRATOR GETS HIS NOSE BROKEN

How a dispute over a girl led to a broken nose was explained to Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court by Sub-Inspector Sorabji of the Byulla Police Station on Thursday morning. The parties in the case were Anglo-Indians who fell out over an Anglo-Indian girl, one Miss Ruby Jones residing at Sher Mansions, Love Lane, Byulla. While a table in the rooms of one of them at midnight of Wednesday, arguing fiercely over the girl, the complainant Mr. Coelho, appeared on the scene and requested them not to create a scene but have the matter amicably settled at police station. Thereupon the parties proceeded to the police station and after recording a formal complaint were returning home, when the accused, Nunan, an Anglo-Indian, it is alleged, struck Mr. Coelho a blow on the nose for trying to arbitrate between the parties. Mr. Coelho had to be treated in the hospital for a fracture of the nose. In the course of the melee the girl also received a blow on the cheek from one of the parties. His Worship postponed the hearing of the case in order to permit the medical certificate which was not produced in regard to the injuries of the accused.

"SANSAR."

SAURASHTRA FILM CO'S NEW PICTURE

"Sansar" or "A phase of life" a new film of the Saurashtra Film Limited of Rajkot, Kathiawar, which is being shown this week at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, is full of high ideals depicting various phases of Gujarati Hindu life in a vivid manner. This picture deals in particular with the life and struggle of an Indian journalist. Noble ideals, high theme and a moral vein run throughout the whole picture, its photography is excellent, and especially the fire scene, when the office of "Krant" is burnt down by the enemy of the editor is a novelty in the Indian film industry. Indeed no fire-scene has been presented up to now with such reality by any other Indian film company. The acting is good but restrained. In short, this picture maintains the prestige of the Saurashtra Film Company, and it should be seen by every lover and patron of our film industry.

TROOPS TO CHINA.

EMBARKATION AT ALEXANDRA DOCK

Two special trains carrying troops for China arrived in Bombay from Jhansi on Thursday morning and left the same evening by s.s. "Vasna" from Shed No. 18 of Alexandra Dock for Shanghai. The ship carried the 2nd Gloucesters Regiment consisting of 26 officers, 710 soldiers and 45th Supply Issue Section comprising two Indian officers and 123 followers. Major Memohan will be in charge of the first batch and Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson will command the second section.

The Government of India, have also chartered s.s. "Rohna" and s.s. "Bankura" both belonging to British India Company which are being converted into transport ships to carry troops to China. The s.s. "Rohna" will leave Bombay on Tuesday next with 19th Field Company, Madras Sepers and Miners arrived from Bangalore, Field Ambulance from Poona, Mobile Veterinary Section from Mhow, 18th Divisional Transport Company from Secunderabad two Battery Sections from Lahore, two Butchery Sections from Rewalpindi, two sections of Hospital Corps from Lahore and one Base Office P. T. C. O. from Poona. The s.s. "Bankura" will leave Bombay on Monday next.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL.

STARTS WORKING AT REDUCED STRENGTH.

The management of the Emperor Edward Mill engaged about 50 new weavers on Wednesday afternoon and worked the mill till evening. On Thursday morning they engaged 50 more new weavers who were joined by 100 weavers from the old staff. The mill, has therefore got 200 weavers out of 600 and is working at a reduced strength.

LATE SARDAR KAIKOBAD DASTUR.

POONA MUSLIMS' CONDOLENCE.

The Mohamedans of Poona resident of Nana's Peth assembled on 24th, Monday, 1927 at 8 p.m., in the Muslim Library Hall and the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"This meeting expresses its deep and heart felt regret at the sad and sudden demise of Sardar Kaikobad Dastur the High Priest of the Parsees of the Deccan and Madras. It is an irreparable loss to the country. He was a great social worker and educational expert. He has rendered unique service to the progress of this Presidency. The Mohamedans greatly feel the loss they have sustained as he used to render his timely help to the Muslims unflinchingly. His fatherly affections will ever live fresh in our memory. We sincerely sympathise with his family members in their bereavement. May his soul rest in peace! "Amen". We hope that his worthy successor will follow in his footsteps. This meeting requests the President Mr. M. T. S. M. Shaikh to convey the resolution to Mr. Nowsherwan Kaikobad Dastur, the High Priest of the Parsees in Centar India."

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has sent a letter of condolence to Mrs. Dastur widow of the late Sardar Kekobad Dastur in which he states that it was a great pleasure to associate with him on so many public occasions. He knew him well, for to know him, was to appreciate those many high qualities, which earned for him, so justly, not only the respect and affection of the community in which he held, so high and dignified a position, but the administration of all with whom he was brought into contact, for his great loyalty and love for his country and for everything which could advance the prosperity of all classes of the people.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

RUBBERS IN REQUEST

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

In the share market the jute section ruled firm with a fair amount of support from the professional operators. The turn was dearer than yesterday. In coals the prices show no change in the absence of much outside support. In industrials, the Indian standard Wagon ordinary and preference are both marked down while Kellner preference are the turn dearer as Hooghly Flour. Rubbers continued in request. Teas were dull. Government securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—4 per cent new loan 1909/70 88, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 107/8, 6 per cent bonds 1930 105, 6 per cent U P bonds 1926/41 107/2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1316. Jutes:—Alliance 593, Alexandria pref. 117/8, Birla ord 11/13, Cheviot 312, Clive 39/8, Craig 5/1, Dalhousie 477, Empire 57, Empire pref 123, Fort Gloster 975, Gondalpara 1105/8, Hooghly ord 85/8, Howrah 46/13, Hukumchand ord 14/4, do pref 99, Kankannarah 548, Kinnison pref 123, Lawrence 352, Lotherian 497/8, National 33/12, Presidency 9/1, Reliance 81/8, Reliance pref 121/12, Union 626.

Coals:—Burrakur 19/2, Deoghur annas 8, Deoli 18/14, Equitable 19/9, New Beerbhoom 25/4, New Kendah 4/14, Pench Valley 24/6.

Miscellaneous:—Sutna Stone Lime 200, Bengal Chemical pref 11/2, Bengal Telephone ord 11/4, do pref 11/8, Burn and Co. 7 per cent pref 115, Indian Iron and Steel 9/8, Indian Standard Wagon ord 23/8, do pref 125, Kellner and Co. pref 10/10, Eastern Oil Products 11/6, Bengal Paper ord 35/12, Mathurapur Zemindary 2, Midnapore Zemindary 140, Anglo Oriental Navigation ord 23—A.P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Death has occurred of Victoria Monks, music hall artiste, who has fallen victim to influenza.

Deaths from influenza in great towns of England and Wales last week were 470 which are considerably above previous week's figures, but are small when compared with 1922 when there were 1300 deaths weekly. 331 of last week's deaths occurred around London indicating that epidemic has been principally affecting the capital. -Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Ottawa.—Major General Macbrien, Chief of Staff, Department of National Defence, has resigned his post. Reasons have not been announced, but it is believed that they are personal and are not connected with administration of Defence Department. -Reuter's Special.

RUGBY, Jan. 27.

Speaking last night on the Chinese situation, Lord Cecil, after declaring that all the Government had ever striven to attain were fair conditions for trade, said the British Government were ever ready to discuss with the Chinese Government whatever modifications and changes it thought desirable to end the anomalies that admittedly existed in the special conditions of foreign concessions. But till that was done the position remained as settled by treaties and agreements. He referred to the untrue propaganda circulated regarding the Hankow episode and emphasised that no single Chinese was killed and the manner in which the small British Force bore themselves was a tribute to their great discipline and self-restraint. The reopening of banks since had shown the desire of the British to do everything that was beneficial and reasonable towards the Chinese. Lord Cecil said the first duty of a Government was to protect its citizens and that was the sole object in sending troops to China. The British Government recognised definitely and unreservedly the strength of the new Nationalist sentiment in China.

Regarding the suggestion that the League of Nations might be invoked Lord Cecil said: "The difficulty was that Britain had no dispute with China as such. Our difficulties were with the Cantopese and the only hope of bringing the matter before the League would be if the Cantopese themselves were to desire it. In that case whether the Cantopese represented the Government or not, the British Government would be sure, desire to raise no meticulous objections but would be only too glad to get the matter transferred to an atmosphere where real settlement could be arrived at. In the meantime they were doing their best."

Sir Thomas Inskip, Solicitor-General, speaking on China said most of the difficulties were due to the Chinese civil war. The Washington Conference, which paved the way for the reconstruction of the existing relations between China and the foreign nations, showed the readiness of Great Britain to settle by negotiation what those new relations should be. The unhappy strife of the contending Chinese armies with their kaleidoscopic formations has made negotiation hitherto absolutely impossible. Government were ready to begin negotiations which, Chen has admitted, is preferable to war. Meanwhile the events in China had not encouraged Britain to leave to whatever fate might offer them, the British subjects who with the full consent of successive Chinese Governments had settled in Shanghai. -B. O. W.

Regarding detailed proposals being presented at Hankow through O'Malley to the Cantopese the "Daily News" says: "If they are a just and complete expression of the policy expounded in the recent British memorandum it will be impossible on any grounds for Chen or his Government to refuse to give them honest consideration as a basis for settling finally the question of foreigners' status in China. To refuse on any grounds would be sheer folly when so much is at stake for China." -B. O. W.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

January 27.
Previous Closing Rate 13.40
To-day's Opening Rate 13.42
Difference +.02
To-day's Closing Rate 13.39
Difference -.01

LIVERPOOL.

January 27.
Previous Closing Rate 7.17
To-day's Opening Rate 7.42
Difference -.05
To-day's Closing Rate 7.16
Difference -.01

Seewi Closing 257.80
Khandi Closing 237.80

DUKE OF YORK ARRIVES AT CHRISTOBAL.

RUGBY, Jan. 26.

On the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York on board the "Renown" at Cristobal yesterday, the vessel was met by the United States' battleship "Arkansas". After the exchange of salutes, the "Arkansas" escorted her to the entrance just after dawn. The Duke and Duchess were on deck and witnessed a fine display by twenty-five United States aeroplanes, and on landing, the Duke inspected the guard of honour which was drawn up on the shore. The Royal Party also visited the locks and spillway at Gatun. -B. O. W.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY JANUARY 28, 1927.

STEEL ON THE ANVIL

Government have sought to commit a triple wrong in framing their Steel Bill which after a long and acrimonious debate was referred to the Select Committee on Wednesday last. First and foremost, it fails to accomplish its primary purpose of giving adequate protection to our steel industry not only because the bounty has been discontinued and the duties on foreign steel imposed by it are on a much smaller scale than those asked for by the steel company but because by discriminating increase and decrease in duties on different classes of steel materials, Government have on the whole failed to give any adequate protection to the industry. Secondly as Mr. Jayakar stated in the course of his brilliant maiden speech, the Government measure seeks to introduce by the backdoor the most unsavoury principle of Imperial Preference which was categorically rejected by Tariff Board three years ago. And, thirdly, while the Bill makes a farce and "a hoax" of its much-vaunted principle of protection by levying higher duties on the British steel which constitutes 70 per cent. of our total steel imports, it imposes a harsh and a cruel burden on the large

majority of private consumers who have mostly taken to Continental Steel during the last few years. The only parties that stand to gain by the Bill are of course our benign Government and their pet proteges the British Steel manufacturers who have been thanks to the insensate policy of the coal-owners and the prolonged coal strike, reduced to the very verge of bankruptcy. And yet Sir Charles Innes had the audacity to fool the Assembly by stating that this Bill was merely designed to benefit the growing steel industry of India.

While we do feel that the Bill might have been subjected to a more careful scrutiny from a purely economic point of view we have no hesitation in subscribing to Lala Lajpatrai's dictum that political and economic issues cannot be separated with meticulous accuracy in a subject country like ours. The popular leaders were therefore thoroughly justified in seizing and hammering on the principle of Imperial—or rather British—Preference that has been incorporated for the first time by Government in a measure before the Assembly. Mr. T. Prakasam rightly asked how haughty Britishers who told them even in the matter of small demands that they could not coerce Parliament and who would not let Mr. S.C. Mitter attend the Assembly expected India to show any discrimination in favour of their goods. With what face can Government ask Indians to agree to a dangerous concession to the interests of Big Business in Britain while they continue to turn a deaf ear to the most modest of our demands? We must plainly point out to our rulers that their soulless repression of all popular rights and ruthless exploitation of our vast resources have not left the slightest trace of tenderness in the people's hearts for them and whatever they may do in their autocratic manner they cannot succeed in securing popular assent to any measures that may defeat the even-handed course of justice in favour of their own nationals. In these circumstances if Britishers want preference for their particular goods they can only do so, as Mr. Jayakar put it, by paying "an adequate price." "He was Imperial Preference for some big concession prepared," said Mr. Jayakar, "to support as either clearing out of the British soldiers or Indianisation of the services in five years or something equally substantial." And as Government are in no mood to strike such a bargain with the Assembly the grant of such a coveted boon as preference for British goods should be deemed absolutely out of the question.

But even apart from this political argument, lower duties on British steel which form 70 per cent of our steel imports are as thoroughly unjustified as they are seriously calculated to knock the very bottom out of the purpose of protection. The Tariff Board and Sir Charles Innes have tried to make out a distinction between British and Continental steel on apparently economic grounds, by dubbing the former as belonging to "standard" and the latter to non-standard class. But let it be clearly understood that this distinction is made only by Government who with their Railways are the greatest buyers of British steel. The private consumers do not bother about this distinction and therefore naturally go for cheaper Continental products. This plausible distinction therefore exists only in the imagination of Government who have used it for serving their own sinister ends. And then what guarantee can there be that Continental steel which is being imported in very large quantities in Britain itself will not be re-exported to India with a little touch and polish to earn the great benefits of the preferential rate? It is indeed idle to ask or expect Britain to levy the same scale of duties on Continental steel with a view to minimise the evil effects of British dumping. And, then, as we have pointed out before, in these days of big trusts and cartels who knows when British will not join the Continental Steel Combine and thus render the higher rates on Continental steel thoroughly ineffective in saving our steel industry. All this is enough to bring home the conclusion that the Bill as drafted at present is nicely designed to drive out Continental steel for the present and to turn India into a happy dumping-ground for British bars and plates while the Tatals' concern may be left helpless to struggle as best as it can. And who knows if the Bill may not prove to be "the thin end of the wedge" and that future proposals for the protection of our textile industry for example may not be framed on equally plausible and dangerous lines? Now that the Bill is being considered by the Select Committee we have every hope that popular members will put up a brave fight for destroying the noxious weeds of preference to the great benefit of our steel industry. But we must at the same time earnestly recommend to all merchants and Chambers interested in this vital question vigorously to agitate in the matter as we find it difficult to believe that Government will be easily persuaded to yield in a matter they deem vital for the very existence of the steel industry of Great Britain.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S VISIT.

There is hope for human progress when people show keenness for fulfilling desires which they have frequently expressed. Instead of spending his holidays in sunny Portugal Lord Birkenhead is likely to take a longer holiday next cold weather and come

out to India and thus fulfil his frequently expressed desire to see this country. Hospitable India will be ready to welcome him and will hope that next cold weather he will be able to make an extensive tour, learning far more about men and matters as a result of personal contact than he can in the India Office. His will be naturally a tour of political investigation and he ought to be able with his great acumen and shrewd insight to grasp rapidly when on the spot why it is that Indians, no matter to which political complexion they belong, are united in their protest that the present soulless, inelastic system of irresponsible bureaucratic administration has become intolerable. He ought to be able to realise that the system of Dyarchy for which as a Conservative he has as little affection as the Indians have for it for other reasons, has been the greatest camouflage in self-government imposed upon Indians and how they are determined to win for themselves real Home Rule however great the obstruction from the vested interests of England. If he learns this he will have learnt a great deal and we hope his country will benefit by his personal experience of Indian conditions and of Indian political mentality. The fact that Lord Birkenhead is arriving here next cold weather settles one thing at least and it is that the Statutory Royal Commission will not begin its work this year or even in the beginning of the next year, but only after the Secretary of State has reconnoitred the situation and inveigled some "sober-minded" Indians into pledging their support in advance to the pre-determined recommendations of that Commission.

THE TRUST ARCHITECT.

The post left vacant by Mr. Cable, the former Consulting Architect to the Improvement Trust, has legitimately drawn the attention of competent Indian architects in the city. There are, we are informed, about twelve applicants for the post. But nothing definite seems as yet to have happened. The Improvement Trust Committee, which ought to have decided the question, seems to be still luxuriating in its detachment. The present incumbent has, we understand, put in his claim, on the ground of seniority. Everybody knows that he has served the Trust well as an engineer. It is, however, an architect who should, as we pointed out some months back, regulate the building activities of the city. The obsolete rules which govern them at present leave the widest scope for the profiteering contractor and the indifferent engineer. Civic improvements, town-planning and civic design cannot be effectively accomplished without the aid of a duly qualified and competent architect. Patchwork improvements or wholesale clearance of congested areas, the usual methods of town improvement, only transfer or transplant slumdom from one part of the city to another. They do not remove them. A clear insight into the requirements of civic design can alone bring about system, unity and art and beauty in civic improvements and expansions. That is the task that ought to be undertaken by the Municipality with the help of efficient and expert guidance. The obsolete building rules are not only to be thrown on the scrap heap, others more in consonance with the growing requirements of the city must take their place. And, we do not only want new rules; we want also the competent men who could administer and apply them intelligently and efficiently. Will the popular representatives in the Trust, therefore, see that the claims of the Indian architects who have applied are not deliberately overlooked? Will they see that some dispassionate endeavour is made to relieve the city of its slumdom and its nightmare structures? The claims of Indian architects have not received the attention from them they deserve. That has been the matter for complaint. It should not develop as a standing grievance, a national reproach.

AN UNJUST CHARGE

In its chagrin over the fact that India does not propose to take lying down the cavalier treatment meted out to her in sending her troops abroad without her representatives being allowed to have a say in the matter, the "Times of India" makes against the Indian politicians the unjust and hackneyed charge that they betray a want of responsibility. Their great offence, in the eyes of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, is that they do not "take the Reforms seriously," that they throw out "budgets and other essentially vital measures in irresponsible fashion." It would require a person endowed with absolutely blind faith in the good intentions of officialdom to take the Montford Reforms seriously. Our grievance is that there do exist amongst a section of Indian politicians such persons. But even they are becoming rapidly disillusioned. Instead of showing a sense of responsibility political leaders in this country exhibit in the legislatures and outside. How many times have they not declared that they are willing to work with Government in a spirit of real honourable co-operation; but with a total lack of responsibility officialdom has spurned that demand and chooses to continue to rule with its Ordinances and its policy of utter disregard of Indian public opinion. The boot is, really, on the other leg.

THE GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

STABILITY OF EXCHANGE OR PRICES?

(BY PROF. G. N. JOSHI.)

We have seen that the Commission has recommended the Gold Bullion Standard and not an effective Gold Standard. Sir Basil says: "But the strongest supporters of the Gold Currency Standard for India must recognise that the quickest way to reach their goal is to begin with the gold bullion standard." This is mere claptrap for the public. It should be noted that the Commission as such never contemplates the introduction of a gold currency standard. It calls the gold bullion standard "an absolute gold standard" and even Sir Basil calls it a "true gold standard."

It was thought that the problem before the Currency Commission was the problem of a sound monetary reform in this country and that the Commission was expected to suggest a solution with a view to give India a sound system. It was believed that the Commission had this object in view but now it is clear that the sole object of the Commission was only to secure stability of exchange—the same objective as before 1914.

STABILITY OF EXCHANGE.

The most authoritative exponent of the report of the Commission, viz., Sir Basil, says: "The recommendations of the Commission are many, but they can be summed up under the one head 'Stability of Exchange.' The Commission recommended that stability of exchange value shall be restored to the rupee, second that the continuance of stability of exchange shall be assured by the setting up by statute of machinery for the automatic maintenance of the parity of exchange, and third that a single authority shall be created to unify the control of machinery for keeping exchange stable. First, second and last stability of exchange is the keynote of their recommendations." Hence the real object of the Commission was to recommend an exchange rate and to provide an efficient machinery for its maintenance and to make the mechanism legal. The new system—the gold bullion standard—is only an improvement on the pre-war system. It is a logical exchange standard with an additional feature of Government undertaking an obligation to give gold for all legal media of exchange in a definite quantity (400 ounces) both for internal as well as external purposes. It must be emphasised that the obligation to give gold for internal purposes is of no practical use because for internal non-mo-

netary purposes the Currency authority is to shirk the responsibility to give gold by quoting the price at a rate which will make it advantageous to the purchasers to purchase gold from the gold bullion market. Gold is rendered innocuous as money internally hence the only use of gold internally is non-monetary and for that purpose the obligation is to be shirked. Hence the only effect of undertaking this obligation to give gold in a definite quantity is to give it for export—external purposes—because under the scheme that is the only monetary purpose of gold and this is simply making the exchange standard logical.

THE THREE FACETS.

Rightly Sir Basil says: "The essence of the Commission's recommendations is stability of exchange on a gold basis. The three main phases in their recommendations are: Stability of exchange forthwith at the rate

Stability of exchange henceforth by the adoption of that machinery Stability of exchange henceforth by entrusting the control

The first phase existed before the war. Was not stability of exchange on a gold basis the object of the pre-war system? Was not the rupee stabilised on a gold basis at Rs. 4d? What is the difference between the pre-war object and this new object? Before 1914 the rupee was linked with the sovereign. Under the Gold Bullion Standard it is also to be linked with gold.

The second phase, of course, provides machinery for linking the rupee automatically to gold and making that linking effective and leaves no discretion to the authority. The obligation to give gold in a definite quantity (400 ounces) is indeed new. But this obligation is not going to impose upon the Currency Authority any extraordinary liability because in normal years India has a favourable balance. The Government could have easily undertaken this obligation even before 1914.

THE ONLY AIM.

This automatic provision is to be considered together with the third facet. One fully realises that it is possible to maintain stability of exchange under the new mechanism with a reserve bank having sole control over currency and credit organisation of the country and by keeping the currency only as a medium of exchange

Continued on page 9.

Men and Matters.

There are three ways, writes Mr. B. F. Madon, of getting money from a man: (1) with his knowledge and with his consent i.e., as a gift (2) with his knowledge and without his consent i.e., by robbery (3) without his knowledge and without his consent i.e., by picking his pockets.

Wherefrom he argues that the money which was being taken out of the pockets of the producer by exchange manipulation really amounted to picking his pockets.

Hats off to Mr. Madon—clearly and cleverly put. Truly does this formula or axiom of theorem or call it what you will, deserve to be decked in mind for future reference.

Applying the above foot-rule of finance to another set of facts, we would ask our readers how they would label the crores given by the taxpayer to conjure up that wonderful mirage of modern times—Lloyd's Folly!—interesting brain-teaser isn't it!

Well, for our part, we think—but our opinion is not final, we leave it to our readers—that it falls under class 2 i.e., "with his knowledge and without his consent, by robbery." The consent, being extorted from an unwilling public like the extraction of a refractory tooth from a patient's mouth, is, in law and in truth, no consent really—yes, we think class 2 suits the case.

Who is a gentleman? This is a very intriguing question and like the age-old puzzle of the Roman Governor who asked Christ "what is truth", has a many-sided answer. Mr. Swain, the Inspector-General of Police of the U. P., told the students of the police training school at Patna that a true gentleman is a man with fine feelings and chivalrous instincts, courteous, generous, noble, who will not inflict unnecessary pain, distress, discomfort or cause annoyance to others.

A good definition certainly, but rather long-winded. Doctor Johnson had one equally good but equally prelix and Lord Chesterfield in his letters to his son, gives a whole chapter to the definition.

The whole thing in a nutshell is not an easy affair, it would appear; for our part we would dub a true gentleman as one who followed the Biblical injunction, "Do to others as you would others should do to you" or simpler still "Do as you would be done by."

ALFRED MIROVITCH.

MASTER PIANIST.

(BY F. K.)

Alfred Mirovitch comes to the piano with a suggestion of brain and determination and even muscular power. He bends over the keyboard for a moment of silent communion. Then he strikes the keyboard with bold, pure understanding; as if the spirits of the piano had confided to him the secret—yielded up, literally, the keynote. The keynote struck, his whole soul breaks from its moorings with this world of matter of fact, and floats out upon uncharted seas of fancy in ripples waves, eddies, spumes, and heaving billows of musical notes such as have seldom come out of a piano—seldom with such a sweep of spiritual meanings. Worlds within the worlds of truth and beauty (are they not one?) unfold in an ecstatic brotherhood of divinely musical notes that have in them the unsung songs of the human heart and the longings of the whole human race too deep for words. But Mirovitch commencing with a Steinway and stealing its most guarded secret—the keynote of its music-heavy soul—finds sanctuary in its holy of holies and from there commands the whole panorama of the human spirit giving expression to it in music that makes of that glory a glory even greater.

There is a continuity of sound about a violin and a melodious wailing about it which gives it a clear spiritual advantage over the piano. It seems to be a more spiritual, more sensitive, a more aesthetic, a more temperamental instrument than the piano. It expresses, I think, a greater range of emotion, a greater variety of moods by reason of a larger vocabulary of sound, so to speak, and the melodious continuity of its musical outpouring. Therefore, I think, the violinist, like the organist has an advantage over the pianist. He starts with a more spiritually perfect instrument. All the greater, then, the achievement of the pianist who like Mirovitch charms out of a piano, however, perfect music that seems to flow more from himself than from his instrument.

Grieg and Chopin and Paderewsky, and Mirovitch himself, it is difficult to say whom of these he renders best. The most popular with Bombay was his rendering of Chopin's Sonata B flat min with the funeral march. His own "Spring Song" hardly less. His rendering of "Borodine's 'In The Convent'" was lyric with the human cry in the heart of a young nun shut out from the world. The marvellous beauty of the Cathedral bells with which the piece opened and with which it closed suggested to me with poignant and pathetic charm the utter despair of the forlorn young nun. They might have been the gold bars of her cage—although they were only the most beautiful Cathedral bells.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

An Unpleasant Job.

General Chetwode in his words of farewell to the British troops who left Alder shot for China emphasised that there was no war in China and there would be none if it could be prevented. If the sole object of sending the troops to China was the prevention of armed hostilities, how is it that General Chetwode also told the troops that theirs was an unpleasant job? As it is Chinese Nationalism can interpret the military and naval reinforcements in Shanghai on which British, alone amongst the Foreign Powers, is so determined, only in one way. While British Cabinet Ministers recognise in their speeches the need for "revising the obsolete treaties and even abandoning territorial privileges," the British language of conciliation in China, with British cruisers and soldiers ready at hand, means in Chinese eyes only the language of intimidation and threat.

The Reason Why.

Members of the Baldwin Government are anxious to let the whole world know how peaceful are the British intentions in China. Sir Austen Chamberlain asks British Labour to realise that "His Majesty's Government have every desire to promote a friendly settlement with the Chinese." The President of the Board of Trade goes one better. To Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister "the interests of China and Chinese Nationalism are one with Britain and the British Empire." We suppose the Chinese are such thick-headed people that Britain requires the presence of gunboats and troops to teach them how identical are the Chinese and British interests. In fact so identical are they that Britain has not so far apologised for certain unpleasant consequences, in the shape of loss of innocent lives, to the Chinese when she gave them some lessons in how to promote a friendly settlement, the lessons of Nanking Road, Shanghai, and of Wanchien. This explains the reason why Britain is singled out by the Chinese of all other Powers for particular dislike. The Soviet adviser to the Canton Government sees the situation with great clarity when he remarks that this is how the Chinese Nationalists come to hate the English.

From Left to Right.

The latest news from Germany refers to the very hopeful chances of Dr. Marx in securing the co-operation of the German and Bavarian People's Parties and the Nationalists to form a coalition cabinet in which his own Party, the Centre group, will play an important role and adopt a very conciliatory attitude towards the Nationalists. This may meet General Hindenburg's wishes but it is hardly likely that a coalition which depends only on slightly more than half the total number of members in the Reichstag for keeping it in power can continue long in office. The Democrats and the small but very influential group called the Economic Party can make the smooth working of such a coalition with leanings to the Right impossible. As the "Frankfurter Zeitung" remarks in its latest issue the attempts of Dr. Marx first to secure a stable and docile majority by winning over the Left and then

with a sudden "volte face" to manoeuvre in a directly contrary direction to secure a further lease of power to bourgeois rule are bound to make the German people still more discontented.

Poincare and the Franc.

M. Poincare is optimistic about the French financial situation and hopes to maintain the present franc exchange at 122 or 123 to the pound and deprecates the attempt to precipitate stabilisation by law. But as he himself says this hopeful outlook will depend upon economic and political circumstances. The political circumstances in France are certainly in M. Poincare's favour at present because no single Parliamentary group in the Opposition in France is large enough in numbers to think of forming a coalition with other malcontents and attempt to turn out the Poincare-Briand combination, and the economic circumstances depend largely on the successful continuation of that understanding between French and German industrialists which led to the recent commercial treaty between France and Germany. It appears the Poincare Government will have a much longer though less eventful life than its immediate predecessors.

A Just Demand.

Dr. Sunder Mohan Das, a member of the Calcutta Corporation, asked that body to enter their emphatic protest against the continued incarceration of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and in view of the alarming condition of his health to demand from Government his immediate release. The Calcutta Corporation unanimously accepted the resolution. Not only the Calcutta Corporation but public opinion throughout the country also will associate itself with the demand. The Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation was spirited away into imprisonment without a chance of being given to him to know what charges Government have to make against him and the most ordinary right which the citizen of a civilised State enjoys, that of demanding an open trial, remains denied to Mr. Bose and the other detainees. Have the Government of Bengal such a special grudge against him that they are determined to keep him in prison indefinitely even at the risk of his health?

A Wise Decision.

The Calcutta Corporation did well to pass by a majority the proposal to give Mr. Saklatvala an address of welcome when he visits their city. The bestowal of such an address does not mean that those who give it accept all his views and the bogey which a European member of the Corporation raised about the danger of welcoming a man who in his opinion was "against the existing order of society," fortunately, did not carry weight with the majority of his colleagues. When they welcome Mr. Saklatvala, they welcome a man who has been fighting all his life for the amelioration of the condition of the poor and the relief of the oppressed, a man whose worth and work British Labour appreciates. He may be an obnoxious and impossible person to the very special type of European mentality which exists in Calcutta but that is no reason why the Calcutta Corporation should not welcome him.

INDIAN TROOPS LAND IN SHANGHAI.

PRINCES OFFER WHILE PEOPLE PROTEST.

NEW SINO-JAPANESE TREATY PROPOSED.

LABOUR PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS' SYMPATHY WITH CANTON.

The latest cables from China report the landing of the Punjabi regiment in Shanghai without any untoward hitch or accident. The terms of the new Sino-Japanese treaty have been proposed by Japan. The Washington Administration has issued a statement defining the U. S. policy and prominent British Ministers loudly repudiate "Imperialist aims" in China. The Trade Union Congress has protested against "haunted military demonstrations" and has sent a cable of sympathy to Canton. Bombay also has reiterated its protest and has authorised the Congress President to cable a message of sympathy to the Chinese. It is understood that some of the Princes of India have responded to the Viceroy's call and have volunteered help.

FIRST IMPERIAL TROOPS.

SAFE LANDING IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai.—The chief topic in the tiffin hour to-day was the landing of the Punjabi mentioned earlier who are the first Imperial troops to land in Shanghai since the Boxer outbreak. There is much relief as the result of their landing without incident. No hostility was evinced by the interested Chinese as Indians marched with bands playing through the principal thoroughfares to the race course where they are quartered. Situation is practically normal, except for the monotonous succession of minor strikes which chiefly affect the Chinese employers. The recent sensational rumours have been counterbalanced by the arrival of four more Japanese destroyers with some 200 reinforcements, chiefly Annamites from Haiphong for the Police in the French concession.—Reuter.

PUNJAB REGIMENTS REACH SHANGHAI

Shanghai.—The detachment of 435 Punjabis has arrived here from Hong-Kong.—Reuter.

BOUND FOR CHINA.

BATTALION REACHES CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27. Two special trains arrived at No. 4 Jetty Garden Reach this morning bringing a battalion of Durham Light Infantry and an Indian platoon of machine gun men attached to the battalion from Sialkot. The troops started to embark about 10 a.m. on board "Takwa." The vessel is expected to leave to-day for China.—A.P.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT SINGAPORE.

LONDON, Jan. 26. Singapore.—The Second Suffolks have arrived here and are proceeding to Shanghai on Friday.—Reuter.

AIR CRAFT CARRIER ORDERED TO CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 26. The air-craft carrier "Argus" has been ordered to China.—Reuter.

"TREMENDOUS" SEND-OFF TO MARINES.

LONDON, Jan. 26. At the Portsmouth Dockyard a tremendous send-off was given to a thousand marines. The air vibrated with shrill blasts of sirens and hooters while three bands at the dock-side played lively airs, the crowd on the jetty and the troops on board the Minnesota joining in the communal singing favourite being "The more we are together." This is the so-called "Froth-blowers' anthem" which marines expect will become as well known in China as "Tipperary" was in France. The climax was reached when war-time slogan "Are we down-hearted?" brought forth terrific negative.—Reuter.

U S ATTITUDE WELCOMED

LONDON, January 27. It is learned that competent circles in London welcome the views on China expressed by the United States Government as an example of the best kind of co-operation, namely co-operation depending not on formal agreements but on common action towards the great problem. Mr. Kellogg's note seems to express very much the same spirit as the British memorandum.—Reuter.

PRINCES VOLUNTEER HELP.

OFFER OF TROOPS FOR CHINA.

NEW DELHI, January 27. It is understood that offers of troops and assistance if required in China are already being received by Lord Irwin from Indian Princes.—A. P.

SINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

NEW TERMS OFFERED

TOKIO.—It is understood that the conference of the Japanese Government authorities yesterday decided that the new Sino-Japanese Treaty should be concluded on an equal footing, comprising mutual grant of the most favoured-Nation treatment, recognition of China's Tariff Autonomy under certain provisos, recognition of the principle of abolition of extra-territoriality, after which right to reside and carry on business should be granted to the Japanese anywhere in China. China should recognise the graduated tariff on Japanese cotton yarn tissue and similar exports.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, January 27. Tokio.—The local vernacular newspapers are mainly sympathetic with regard to the despatch of British troops to China to protect the British lives and property, but some criticise "the arbitrary action" of Britain, while all express the opinion that the British force is too large, if purely for protection. In unofficial circles, opinion seems to be growing that Britain is committing her Japan is fully prepared and is best placed to self unwise, as it is generally believed that to despatch troops at short notice, if and when real danger is imminent, though it naturally hesitates to court Chinese disfavour by sending them, before it is absolutely necessary.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

SYMPATHETIC TOWARDS CHINESE ASPIRATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. The long-awaited statement of policy with regard to China has been issued by Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State, on behalf of the United States Administration to-day.

Substantially it declares that the United States are ready to negotiate new treaties with China, acting if necessary independently of the other Powers, but they cannot abrogate existing treaties until new treaties have been signed and ratified by the Senate.

Meanwhile, they are holding a naval force available in Chinese waters to protect American life and property should the Chinese authorities fail to accord protection.

AMERICA'S SYMPATHY.

The statement emphasises American sympathy with China's Nationalist awakening, and promises strict neutrality between the Chinese factions. It expresses a desire to deal with China in the most liberal spirit, but demands on behalf of the Americans in China protection and equal treatment with other nationals. It queries with whom the United States shall negotiate but says they are prepared to negotiate a treaty if China can agree upon the appointment of delegates representing the authorities or the people of the country.

It declares their readiness to negotiate for enforcing the Washington sur-taxes and treaties, completely restoring China's tariff autonomy, and affirms the desire in-

"STAND BY THE CHINESE."

MRS. NAIDU'S THRILLING APPEAL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a crowded meeting was held at the Congress House on Thursday evening, to protest against the embarking of Indian troops to China. Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Joseph Baptista, B. F. Bharucha, K. N. Jogalekar and Mr. shotamdas Trikandias addressed the meeting while Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who opened the proceedings, informed that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu could not attend the meeting owing to her ill-health, though the purpose of the meeting was very much after her heart. He then read a message from Mrs. Naidu, specially sent to be communicated to the citizens of Bombay. She considered that the question of sending Indian troops to China, was a matter of life and death to the independence of Indian people because it deeply affected the international relations of the country. Mrs. Naidu felt greatly humiliated by the degradation and the helplessness of the country. She was sorry that the Indian soldiers were used as shameful instruments of the imperialistic aggression of Great Britain. She exhorted the Indian people to stand by the Chinese and sympathise with their legitimate aspirations.

EXTREME HUMILIATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who was loudly cheered on rising to speak, observed that it was a matter of extreme humiliation that the people of India were not in a position to make their voice heard and obeyed. It was a greater humiliation particularly to the city of Bombay at the present time, which preparations were going on to embark the ships to China. The speaker emphasised that so long India was divided, it was very easy for the Government to thwart the public opinion however emphatically expressed it might be.

WHY DO WE PROTEST?

Continuing the speaker said, he was sure that their protests were not going to bring the bureaucracy on their knees but they could serve the purpose of carrying India's message to China that the participation of Indian soldiers was not the participation of Indian nation. The speaker assured that given the chance of expressing their own will, the people of India would join hands with their Chinese brethren. Mr. Nariman would blame the Indian soldiers who were being shipped to China because he knew they were doing it out of military compulsion. The poor soldiers were bound hand and foot and they had no choice of their own. But he was there to condemn from the top of his voice those Indians who were volunteering their services to the bureaucracy for a few pieces of silver. (Shouts of shame). Their action was simply immoral and inhuman. (Shame). Those Indian merchants who had taken contracts of fitting the vessels to be sent to China to crush China's nationalism, desecrated all the condemnation one could give. He asked the people to boycott those merchants. The speaker congratulated Australian labour upon the bold stand it had taken against the British imperialism.

AGGRESSION CERTAIN.

Mr. Nariman pool-pooled the Viceroy's assurance that the Indian troops were going to be used in China only for the purposes of defence. Indians understood very well what the Britishers meant by defence. Even General Dyer pleaded that he butchered the innocent people at Jallianwalla Bagh for self-defence. The speaker was at a loss to understand how the Viceroy was going to control the troops once they were out of his jurisdiction. The defence was merely a selfish plea and he warned his hearers not to be beguiled by it. The object of shipping troops to China, Mr. Nariman concluded, was to crush the Chinese nation which was struggling to regain her lost freedom. The British nation stood alone and isolated in the dirty business as all other civilized nations concerned in Chinese affairs, had washed their feet off the dust.

USED AS MERCENARIES.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, whose appearance in public after a great lapse of time was warmly applauded, observed that he was reluctant to speak on the subject as the Government were reluctant, as they professed, to send the Indian troops to the theatre of war. He deplored the fact that Indians had got a shameful record in the past. The subjection of India was accomplished with the help of Indian soldiers. He hoped from the bottom of his heart that the history would not repeat itself. The speaker was extremely pained to see that the brave soldiers of India had been degraded into mere mercenaries. The use of mercenaries, he continued, was repugnant to international morality. Englishmen themselves would not play the shameful part which they were asking their Indian mercenaries to play. He was certain that

INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS.

GOVERNOR GAGS DISCUSSION.

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day Mr. Satyamurti moved for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the need for the Government of Madras to represent to the Government of India the opinion of the House, that it wholly disapproved of the action of the Government of India in sending Indian troops to China, taken as it was without consulting the Legislative Assembly.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Leader of the House, objected to the motion. The President said that the motion was in order.

MOTION DISALLOWED.

Before the Council rose for lunch, the President announced that His Excellency the Governor had disallowed Mr. Satyamurti's motion for adjournment, regarding the sending of Indian troops to China.—A.P.

VERNACULAR IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

MINISTER NON-PLUSED.

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Mathalakshmi Reddy presided over the Madras Council to-day, when discussion on the resolution about loans being granted to zemindars to carry on relief work was resumed. Before taking her seat, she made a short speech thanking the House for the unanimous vote by which she was chosen to the Deputy Presidency. She said she viewed it as honour done not to herself but to Indian womanhood. It was only a recognition of the part which women had come to play in the wider sphere of life. What was more the significant honour had come unsolicited and unasked and spontaneously. She concluded with an appeal for sympathy and co-operation from all sections of the House, which she knew was already there as was evidenced in the unanimity with which they had elected her to preside over their deliberations. The House cheered as she took her seat and cheering was repeated when the Revenue Member, who has to speak, began his address.

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

VISITS INDIA NEXT COLD WEATHER.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

It is understood, says the "Pioneer," that Lord Birkenhead proposes, next cold weather, to fulfil the desire he has frequently expressed, to visit India.

dress with: "Deputy President, Madam." Question time took a lively turn to-day when Mr. B. Venkataraman put a supplementary question in vernacular about rural communication. Mr. Venkataraman, who represents Godavari District, has always been making his speeches in Telugu.

The Chief Minister, replying, pleaded ignorance of the language. The President suggested the minister should get interpreters appointed. The Minister said he had not the resources and desired the President should see that the interpreters were appointed. One member suggested the second Minister, who knew Telugu, should interpret the questions. Eventually a shorthand writer of the Council interpreted the question and they were answered.—Free Press.

ENGINEERS FOR INDIAN R.L. SERVICE.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

A result of the competitive examination held by the Public Service Commission in November 1926 the following seven candidates have been selected for appointment as probationers in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers:—Mr. B. C. Sood, Mr. J. C. Fernandes, (subject to his passing the medical examination in colour vision), Mr. S. Gopalani, Mr. T. R. Sarangan, Mr. N. A. Thadani, Mr. T. S. I. Sankaran and Mr. M. Mohamed Zubair.—A.P.

NO DAY FOR BACK BAY REPORT.

INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT BILL CIRCULATED.

ALLEGATIONS OF ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES.

CONTEST FOR DEPUTY PRESIDENCY.

Though Thursday's agenda was of a routine character, the Treasury Benches were

bombarded with a series of interesting questions.

Sir B. N. Mitra stated that no special day would be allotted for the discussion of the Back-Bay report.

Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced the Bill for further amending the Civil Procedure Code and Sir Victor Sassoon's motion to circulate the Income-Tax Amendment Bill was agreed to.

Brick canvassing is reported for the election of the Deputy President and it is understood that informal conversations are in progress for choosing a candidate from the Nationalist Party.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, January 27.

Business on the agenda paper for to-day is more or less of a routine character, and only one important amendment of Sir Victor Sassoon, viz., that the Income-Tax Amendment Act be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon, has been tabled for motion. But, however, the first hour was interesting enough, when questions were put and answered in the usual non-committal way which appears to be in the blood of the bureaucracy.

On the list of questions Mr. Kelkar's name stands quite prominently, as he has 37 questions to his share, and next to Mr. Kelkar in plenitude of questions comes Mr. Yakub. Government had an easy time in answering them, and thanks to Sir Alexander Muddiman's innate sense of humour and proportion, a high level of comic relief was afforded to the House. There was one question of Mr. Yakub's viz., "Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Royal Commission for the purpose of revising the Government of India Act, 1919, will be appointed before 1929; and (b) is it a fact that Lala Lajpat Rai is expected to be a member of this Commission?" It did not raise any unnecessary acrimony or bitterness, but was taken in quite a good humour. Of course, I must not forget to mention the sad fact that Mr. Kelkar is ill in Bombay, and in his unavoidable absence which is expected to be for over a fairly long time, Mr. Aney put all questions standing in Mr. Kelkar's name.

Even this dull day has had its own importance which centred round Sir Victor Sassoon's speech made for the purpose of proposing the amendment to the Finance Member's Bill about income-tax legislation. It was a speech that was fluently and correctly delivered, that was packed with convincing reasons and a detailed knowledge of a highly technical subject and one that contained just that sweet reasonableness that is judicious and is often sadly wanting. Such a speech as one made by Sir Victor augurs well and soon, he will be getting his double first in the reputation of the House. No one present in the House could anticipate that the able Mr. Jammadas Mehta would attempt the enactment of any melodrama, though Mr. Mehta was about to speak on a grave issue viz., the disastrous effect that income-tax legislation has on the Hindu Joint Family System. He did not give one the impression of his usual seriousness and most members thought that Mr. Mehta was trying to crack a joke. When the Finance Member answered the points raised in the course of the debate, particularly with reference to Section 7 detailed by Sir Victor Sassoon, the President announced the House would meet on Monday at 11 and that by to-morrow noon, nominations for the Deputy Presidency election will have to be submitted. The election of the Deputy President is the talk of the hour. Many candidates like Messrs. Yakub, Sherwani, Shurwar Sherwani, Shurawady, Neogy and K. Ahmed are in the run for it. This election will become the apple of discord, and from this episode, far-reaching implications will arise.

QUESTIONS REGARDING ROYAL COMMISSION.

NO DAY FOR BACK BAY DISCUSSION.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The recent allegation about electoral malpractices formed the subject of a query in the Assembly by Moulvi Mahomed Yakub who was told in answer by Sir Alexander Muddiman that "The Government has seen in the press, allegations of electoral malpractices and had received similar reports from some provinces. The existing arrangements provide for the invalidation of an election obtained by corrupt means and for prosecution under chapter IX, A of the Indian Penal Code. The former procedure can be initiated only by an election petition to be presented ordinarily by a candidate or an elector. The latter requires the authority of the Government. But all the offences in chapter IX A are non-cognizable. The Government must rely on the readiness of those who have the information to make it available. The success of both

procedures, therefore, depends on public spirit of private citizens. It is the duty of all loyal and good citizens and in an especial degree of those who have the political advancement of India at heart to aid the Government in putting the law in motion. (Laughter.) The Government will readily avail itself of the assistance to this end and looks to active aid from the public in enforcing the present law rather than to special measures of an amendment of the law to prevent, in future, offences which are said to have occurred during the recent elections (applause and cheer).

KENYA POLL-TAX.

The Hon. Mr. Bhore, replying to Mr. N. C. Kelkar's question regarding the poll-tax on Indians in Kenya, said the Government had received representation from the Imperial Citizenship's Association on the Kenya Poll-tax and said, "I may however mention that an ordinance, on precisely the same lines as the Asiatic Poll-tax Ordinance has been passed by the Kenya Legislative Council in respect of the Europeans, but under it, the Europeans will pay a tax of 30 shillings, while the Indians pay 20 shillings only. The Government are in communication with the Colonial Government."

The majority of the questions asked in the Assembly were in the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. Yakub. As Mr. Kelkar was absent, his questions were asked by Mr. Aney.

BOMBAY-HOWRAH OVERLAND MAIL.

Mr. Parsons, in reply to one of the questions put by Mr. Aney, on behalf of Mr. Kelkar, said that a return 6.2 per cent. was expected from the Bombay-Howrah overland mail and that the Howrah experiment of reserving first and second class compartments on payment of one fare less than the marked sleeping capacity, was being extended to all stations on the E. I. Railway, subject to a minimum distance of 100 miles.

NO DAY FOR BACK BAY REPORT.

Sir B. N. Mitra said that Government did not propose to allot a day for discussing the Back Bay Report, but members could bring forward their resolutions.

Mr. Bhore informed the House that the delegation from South Africa cost India about Rs. 70,000 and that our delegation to Cape Town would cost India about Rs. 1,17,000.

The Home Member, replying to Mr. Yakub's questions, said that the Government of India had no information regarding the appointment of statutory commission.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

The interpellations took 45 minutes. The President then announced that the panel of Chairmen would consist of Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Macphail and Mr. Jayakar.

The Leader of the House announced the business for the next week.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

Sir Alexander Muddiman, in introducing the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, said that it was to give effect to the recommendations made in their report by the Civil Justice Committee for amendment of part 2, and order 21 of the first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The remaining recommendations of the Committee for the amendment of that order were under separate consideration. Clause 18 (2) of the Bill provided that, when a judgment debtor appealed against an order under that Section, where the decree was for payment of money only, he must give security for the decreed amount. The Committee's proposals for restriction of the first appeal from orders under that section were being separately provided for, as these could not be suitably provided for by an amendment of the Code.

(Continued on page 10.)

"APPEAL TO HUMANITY."

GRAVE CONDITION OF MR. S. C. BOSE. CALCUTTA CORPORATION URGES IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Calcutta Corporation also unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That in view of the alarming condition of Mr. Subas Chunder Bose, the Corporation enter their emphatic protest against his continued incarceration and demand his immediate release."

The Mayor said that the latest report about Mr. Subas's health was causing anxiety not only among the members of the Corporation but the heart of every Bengalee. No one would deny that with low fever and nightly sweating Mr. Subas Chunder was wasting away in the Mandalay jail. It was their duty to-day to try and get his release at once. According to the latest pronouncement of the Viceroy they had got powers to spirit away citizens without trial for the good administration of the country. But in this case they should remember that Mr. Subas was ill and had lost in weight and was physically incapable of doing any active work for some time to come. It could not be said that in this sort of health he would be able to do anything which Government thought to be wrong. Let the Viceroy and all Englishmen ponder over this appeal. It was an appeal to humanity. Could they, he asked, on the plea of safety of state endanger the life of a citizen who was too ill to do anything?

There was no opposition to the motion.—A. P.

HON. MR GHUZZAVI'S ACCEPTANCE.

MUSLIM CROWD'S ATTEMPTED DISSUASION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

It is stated that about 50 Mahomedans collected outside the Calcutta Club where the Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, one of the newly appointed Ministers, resides. Last night, with a view to persuade him not to continue as Minister, Mr. Ghuznavi was shot in the Club at the time. The Police were informed and a strong detachment of constable was sent under a European Sergeant. The crowd waited till a late hour and then dispersed. Mr. Ghuznavi was not aware of the incident, and he returned at a late hour in the night to the Club.

It is further stated that the men had held a meeting in Wellesley Square before going to see Mr. Ghuznavi. Here a protest was recorded against the conduct of the non-Swarajist members of the Council who had refused to work with Sir Abdur Rahim, and a resolution was passed declaring that it was inconsistent with the self-respect of the Moslem community, for any Moslem to accept office under the circumstances.—A. P.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW MINISTERS TAKE CHARGE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

A Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary announces the resignation of Sir Abdur Rahim as a Minister and the appointment of Mr. B. Chakravarti and Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi as Ministers for the administration of "Transferred" subjects in Bengal. They took upon themselves the execution of their office to-day.

The Associated Press is authorised to make the following statement:—

Sir Abdur Rahim having failed to find a Hindu colleague has resigned the office of Minister. His Excellency has accepted the resignation and has appointed Mr. B. Chakravarti and Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi as Ministers to administer the Transferred Subjects. The former will take charge of education, excise, medical, public health and public works departments while Mr. Ghuznavi's portfolio will include agriculture and industries, local Self-Government and registration.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The Calcutta Gazette announces that the Bengal Legislative Council will meet on the 21st February at the Town Hall, Calcutta.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS ON NEW MINISTRY

CALCUTTA, January 27.

Commenting on the appointment of the new Bengal Ministers, the "Statesman" says: "Since the few days that have passed after the voting on the salaries, it has been made clear that personal dislikes can be as embarrassing a handicap on constitutional progress as obstinate refusal to work the Constitution. We repeat our observation that what is happening in Bengal will gratify those on the look-out for evidence of a lack of political sense among educated and influential Indians."

The "Englishman" says: "In congratulating the new incumbents to office on the

ADDRESS TO MR. SAKLATWALA.

MOTION IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

CARRIED BY 29 VOTES TO 12

CALCUTTA, January 26.

In moving the resolution in the Corporation for the presentation of an address to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, Mr. S. C. Bose said: Mr. Saklatwala was the only Indian in the British Parliament at the present moment. Perhaps many of them were aware that before joining the Parliament he distinguished himself in other spheres of life. He spent nearly three years in Indian jungles on exploration work for iron and coal and limestone and his work in that connection terminated in the foundation of the Tata Iron and Steel Works which they all knew was the biggest concern of the kind in India and which held out immense possibilities of good to this country. In connection with that, Mr. Saklatwala spent several years in England and even when he was in Bombay he did a lot of useful work in connection with plague, hospitals and slums. There were many of his views in which the speaker did not see eye to eye with him, but as a distinguished person in various walks of life he was thought fit by British workers to represent their interest in Parliament and Mr. Bose thought he was one of the most distinguished Indians to-day and this Corporation would be only doing honour to itself by honouring such a person.

In opposing the motion, Mr. Stewart-Smith asked the House to consider for a moment before it allied itself with the proposal. Let them first understand what the resolution meant. Mr. Saklatwala was an openly pronounced Communist opposed to the existing order of society and an apostle of a creed which had never found favour with any appreciable number of Indians. It was a doctrine which had been tried in Russia with what result they knew of. In presenting an address of welcome to a champion of Communism, they were proclaiming to the public their sympathy with that movement. He did not think that any member of the House had the slightest leanings towards the teachings of Lenin and Trotsky and he hoped they would not be guided by eloquence of Mr. Bose. In introducing such a proposal to a body of educated Indians who were wholly opposed to the Communist system of government, the mover laid himself open to the charge of insincerity. If it was meant to be an indication of the manner in which Indians were thinking politically to-day, then it would come as a sharp surprise to those who wished to work with them and to understand their points of view. It was because he did not believe in that spirit of Communism that he asked them to hesitate before they gave their blessings to such a proposal.

Dr. Haridhan Dutt opposing said that the activities of the present Corporation would convert the House into an addressing body. If the House decided to give an address to a man considered dangerous even by the most democratic country such as America, they would not represent the views of the people of Calcutta.

G. C. Biswas in opposing the motion said the Swarajists are not yet Communists and the distance that separates the two will, I think, remain fairly long for many a long day to come. The Swarajist Corporation has done many things but it will exceed all limit if it was to identify itself with the resolution moved which, as far as we are concerned, will be stoutly refused.

Mr. B. K. Bose (Swarajist) said that so long as the Congress was pledged to work for the attainment of Dominion status within the British Empire, he thought every Congressman should vote against the presentation of address.

As one who did not want politics to be introduced in the House Mr. Phelps opposed it.

After Mr. S. C. Bose had replied, the resolution was put to vote and carried by 29 votes to 12. There was a large crowd of visitors including Sir P. C. Roy.—Free Press.

PROTEST MEETING POSTPONED.

DELHI'S PUBLIC RECEPTION TO "SAK."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The public meeting which was arranged to be held this evening in order to discuss the question of sending troops to China has been postponed.

It is understood that Mr. Saklatwala M.P., is reaching here on Friday, when a public reception will be accorded to him. For this an appeal is being issued over the signatures of prominent Congressmen who are present in connection with the Assembly.—A. P.

realisation of their ambitions, and in expressing the hope that their administration of Transferred Departments will usher in a new and happier era of constructive politics in Bengal, we must, however, express our regret that so much misunderstanding, to use the kindest possible expression, should have attended the formation of the new Ministry. In the absence of any public repudiation of Sir Abdur Rahim's leadership by the majority of the Moslems, it was only right and natural that His Excellency should seek the advice of the senior Moslem member of the Council and a former member of the Executive Council.—A. P.

NEW SINO-JAPANESE TREATY PROPOSED.

(Continued from previous page.)

mediately to carry out the recommendation of the Peking Extra-territoriality Commission when China is proposed to provide legal protection for Americans. The statement does not mention the British Memorandum, to which it was originally planned to be a reply. It does not reveal a great divergence between the British and American attitudes, but emphasises that there are no American concessions in China.—Reuter.

MR. KELLOGG'S STATEMENT

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, January 27.
New York.—Mr. Kellogg's statement on China is published in the morning papers side by side with the lengthy accounts of what is termed as "race to rule Shanghai" between the British and the Cantonese. The statement is regarded as a reply to the British Memorandum on China, and also to Mr. Porter's resolution and to the recent declarations of Foreign Ministers of the Northern and Southern Chinese factions.

The Washington Correspondent of "The Tribune" which is a pro-Government organ characterises Mr. Kellogg's statement as "an amazing statement urging free China." He says Mr. Kellogg tells the world that this Government stands for recognising China on the basis of international equality.—Reuter.

AN UNPLEASANT JOB

GEN. CHETWODE'S ADVICE TO SAILING TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

"I am confident that as British soldiers you will keep your temper and keep it smilingly," concluded General Chetwode addressing the First Devons at Aldershot who sail for China on board the "Kildonan Castle" on Friday. General Chetwode told the battalion that they were going to what was not a pleasant job. There was no state of war in China and there would not be if it could be prevented. They were going to protect British lives and property which was held by treaty and it might be difficult to keep their tempers. The Devons responded by three rousing cheers with caps aloft.—Reuter.

DEPUTATION TO SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.

MILITARY DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CHINA DEPLORED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

After the National Joint Council representing the Trade Union Congress, the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party had waited in deputation on Sir Austen Chamberlain on the situation in China a resolution was unanimously passed deploring the flaunted military demonstration against the Canton Government as likely to have undesired effects, and thwarting the policy of negotiation and amicable settlement on the basis of frank recognition which our Foreign Office was appearing to pursue. The resolution was carried to Chen accompanied by an expression of confidence that he would do everything possible to negotiate the settlement and to prevent incidents that would give an excuse for the use of military force.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

"ONE OF PEACEFUL TRADE AND CO-OPERATION"

RUGBY, Jan. 26.

Further reference to British policy in China was made last night by Sir Philip Cunliffe Liston, President of the Board of Trade. He said the whole aim of the British Government's policy in China was one of peaceful trade and co-operation. Its policy had been clearly stated and understood throughout the world, and had been fully approved by all sections in this country. We were anxious to negotiate in a generous spirit with China. We could go far in such negotiations but we could not possibly concede either to mob or organized violence. We were prepared to proceed in full and frank negotiation but clearly there was a duty laid on us. There was no question of aggression and it was not in the mind of a single person in the country to attack China in any way.

CHEN'S MANIFESTO.

Referring to the manifesto issued this week by Mr. Chen in which reference was made to the "imperialist aims" of Britain, the Minister said "The British Empire does not desire to extend its borders by one inch in any quarter of the world. There is nothing of aggression, nothing of imperialism in it. There is in it a genuine desire for peace, a genuine desire to co-operate with China in all legitimate aspirations, and a genuine desire to see her prosperous. But there is and must be a determination to see that the lives of British subjects and their interests are protected. Our rights in China like those of other countries are founded on treaties and Government concessions. On the fact of those treaty rights great trade has been built up not for the benefit of this country only but also essential for the benefit of China. The interests of Chinese and Chinese nationalism are one with Britain and the British Empire."—B. O. W.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS IN CHINA.

RENDER FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT DIFFICULT.

RUGBY, Jan. 25.

A letter has been addressed on behalf of

Sir Austen Chamberlain to the National Executive of the Labour Party regarding the situation in China. The letter refers to the memorandum on the British policy in China communicated to the powers at the end of December and proceeds:—

"From this you will have seen that His Majesty's Government have every desire to promote a friendly settlement of the outstanding difficulties with the Chinese, and are ready to make liberal concessions if they find the Chinese also desire a friendly settlement and are prepared to conduct conversations with this object in view. The purpose of the British Government is unhappily made more difficult of realisation by internal dissensions at present dividing the Chinese, but the British Government are striving to overcome this difficulty and will continue to seek a friendly settlement. But disorders which are the natural commitments of civil war and the dangers which they threaten to foreigners engaged in legitimate and purely peaceful pursuits of commerce oblige Government to take such steps as are necessary for the discharge of their primary duty of affording protection to the lives and persons of British nationals so engaged. The movement of troops has only this purpose in view.—B. O. W.

CHINESE QUESTION IN FEDERAL CABINET.

AUSTRALIA NOT TO TAKE ACTION

Later.—The Acting Premier Page subsequently stated that no request for assistance in China had been received from Britain.—Reuter.

MR. O'MALLEY'S PROPOSALS TO CHEN.

BRITAIN'S CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY TO BEAR FRUIT?

LONDON, Jan. 26.

It is understood that Mr. O'Malley has made definite proposals to Chen, doubtless relating to guarantees and assurances. It is emphasised authoritatively that it will be a mistake to suggest that Mr. O'Malley is merely concerned with the discussion of Hankow affair. He is making proposals which have been under consideration in London for months past for the purpose of implementing proposals of the British Memorandum and referring them to the whole of China. It is declared that there is a very good chance of Britain's constructive policy bearing fruit even before the arrival of British troops in China. Definite constructive proposals of Britain to the whole of China will be known to the authorities in China possibly within the next few days, and unless these authorities are bent upon making the Anglo-Chinese relations impossible, there is no reason why a satisfactory result should not be reached.—Reuter.

REVISION OF TREATIES NECESSARY

LONDON, Jan. 26.

"We frankly recognise the need of considering a revision of obsolete treaties and even the abandonment of territorial privileges," declared Solicitor-General Inskip during his speech at Tipton. "The Division going to Shanghai is designed neither to co-operate with any faction in China nor primarily to defend any Chinese territory still less British concessions. It goes for the purpose of seeing that the 16,000 British women and children who are being evacuated be evacuated as safe as we can make them."—Reuter.

ALLEGED ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Peking.—A message from Foochow says that General Fochow says that General Hyingehin who is Kuomintang Commander-in-Chief at Fuchen has arrested 200 alleged anti-foreign rioters connected with the recent disturbances there and executed ten.—Reuter.

CHINESE SOLDIERS AND POLICE POSTED OUTSIDE BANKS.

HANKOW, Jan. 24.

Delayed.—Guards of the Chinese soldiers and police were posted inside and outside the banks which were busy cashing cheques when the British re-opened business to-day. Otherwise there were no incidents and no rush of work. Emergency organisation kept up in a modified form but the British are not remaining concentrated in the Asiatic Petroleum's Company's building.—Reuter.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR PEKING.

LONDON, January 27.

Peking.—There are many indications that Chang-Tso-Lin will be elected President shortly after the Chinese New Year.—Reuter.

SIR S. HOARE'S PROGRESS.

Sir Samuel leaves Bikaner for Delhi on the afternoon of 29th in order to interview certain members of the Legislative Assembly on 30th. He was much struck by the interest taken at his arrival in Bikaner by the large assemblage which met him.—A. P.

"STAND BY THE CHINESE."

(Continued from page 7.)

In the absence of compulsion, the Indian soldiers would prefer to side with China and die for her cause. It was a grievous surprise to him that a highly qualified Christian gentleman like Lord Irwin should be responsible for their ignominious humiliation and degradation.

COLOUR CREED.

Proceeding Mr. Baptista pointed out that the Viceroy had done a great insult and outrage to India by flouting her legitimate right. He then poured a lot of sarcasm on the colour-creed of European nations for which they were notorious. The colour-creed, he showed, was so deep in Europe that, in the Great War, Germany did not take into account the use of coloured people in the military operations of the Allies against her. It was the policy of the Britishers to fight the coloured people with the help of the coloured people and that was the reason why the Indians were being recruited to fight against China. In helping England against China, Indians would be selling the honour of their country for a few pieces of silver. Mr. Baptista hoped to God that some providential intervention would occur and save India from an abominable degradation.

TIME FOR NON-CO-OPERATION.

The situation had become so intolerable, the speaker went on, that there was no remedy except non-co-operation with the existing Government. Why should Indians fight against the Chinese who had been always friendly to India? The speaker humorously remarked that not even the John Bull to England could hold a candle before John Chinaman in matters of business honesty. The speaker emphasized that never before in his life did he feel so much convinced about the efficacy of the non-co-operation movement as on that occasion. There was no way out of the situation except pure and simple non-co-operation.

ON THE HIGHROAD TO BOLSHIEVISM.

Speaking in tones of sincerity Mr. Bharucha observed that India was just approaching to the parting of ways with Great Britain. Russian Bolshevism had given all to China but it was the bull-dog of Britain, that was sticking just to the bone of contention. The speaker was at a loss to know why Indians should not prefer Bolshevism to the rule of the Britishers. Personally he would prefer a red honest Bolshevism who had no eager eye on anybody's possession or Kingdom. In his opinion, Indians should prefer that red-handed yet clear-hearted Bolshevism to a white-handed but dark-hearted Britisher. (Hear, hear). The speaker then made a personal appeal to the mill-owners of Bombay. He reminded them of the piles of money they had made on Chinese trade and asked them to do their duty in the hour of trial. He exhorted them to send, through the Sheriff, a message to China telling the Chinese that their Indian brethren sympathized with them in their just struggle.

ORGANISE LABOUR.

In a vigorous speech, Mr. Jogalekar laid stress upon the necessity of organising labour. He quoted examples from other countries and colonies showing that organised labour would do wonders in the struggle for freedom.

Mr. Purshotamdas Trikandam sympathised with the object of meeting and congratulated Mr. Baptista on the latter's becoming a convinced non-co-operator.

THE DUTY OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Winding up the proceedings, Mr. B. G. Horniman observed that the Chinese were engaged in a struggle to throw off the burden of foreign yoke. The policy of Britishers in China was one of gradual encroachment upon the economic and political rights of China. It was a most lamentable thing that when the Chinese were trying once more to be the masters of their own country, Indian people should find themselves in a helpless condition. The speaker was surprised at the attitude of India's representatives in the Assembly especially after their legitimate demand was arrogantly flouted by the Viceroy. (Cries of shame). The Viceroy had indicted a deliberate insult on the representatives of India, and yet they had the temerity to co-operate with the bureaucracy.

PROTEST REITERATED.

Mr. Horniman then moved a resolution for the acceptance of the audience. It was the same resolution passed by the citizens of Bombay in the Cowaji Jehangir Hall meeting the other day, with an amendment by Mr. B. F. Bharucha, incorporated in it. The amendment ran as follows:—

"The President of the Indian National Congress be requested to send a message of the sympathy of Indian people to the people of China."

The resolution as amended was unanimously carried with loud acclamation and the meeting was dissolved.

M. C. C. IN COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, January 27.

The M. C. C. arrived at Colombo this morning from Madras and had a very pleasant train journey up to Dhanushkodi. Crossing to Ceylon was roughest but all members of the team proved excellent sailors. They were met on landing at Ceylon by the representatives of the Ceylon Cricket Association who escorted the team to Colombo where they received warmest reception. The first match between the visitors and Europeans starts tomorrow.—A. P.

A Lahore message of January 27th says: Mr. Justice Bakshi Tekchand took his seat on the High Court bench to-day. Immediately after his taking his seat representatives of the High Court Bar Association as also of the local bar assembled in his chamber and presented him with an address and offered him congratulations.—A. P.

FRACAS AT PATUA-KHALI.

MUSLIM WARDER'S RASH ACT.

SEVERAL SERIOUS CASUALTIES OCCUR.

BARISAL, Jan. 27.

News has reached here about a disturbance between Hindus and Mahomedans at Patuakhali.

BARISAL, Jan. 27.

Further information has now been received here regarding the reported disturbance at Patuakhali. It is alleged that when some under-trial Satyagrahi volunteers were taken back yesterday, a Mahomedan warder abused them and a Hindu constable along with the accused protested at this. The Mahomedan warder is alleged to have dealt a blow at an accused. The latter cried out and other prisoners came up. It is reported that some Mahomedan prisoners and Mahomedan warders began to throw stones at the Satyagrahis with the result that several persons were injured on both sides. The news soon spread outside and visitors, Mahomedan and Hindu, were allowed inside the jail to see the condition of the injured prisoners. At about the same time a large number of Mahomedans from the village of Jaunpur in the vicinity of the town came up armed with lathis and began belabouring Hindu sightseers. The Hindus retaliated and the Mahomedans of Jaunpur retreated to the junction of the Jaunpur and Municipal roads. In the fracas some people were injured, one Mahomedan being seriously hurt and taken to hospital. All shops were closed and the police kept watch all night. The tension is high and a fresh disturbance is apprehended. The District Magistrate who is at Bhola has been informed of the position by wire.—A. P.

ON MISSION TO INDIA & FAR EAST.

ZIONIST DELEGATE ARRIVES ON FRIDAY.

Dr. Alexander Goldstein, the well known Zionist Worker, who is arriving to-day by mail steamer, has been entrusted by the Board of Directors of the Zionist Organization with an important mission to India, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand. He has been up to the Russian Revolution one of the leaders of Russian Zionism, and stood at the head of a Congress representing 3,000,000 Ukraine Jews. He was a member of the Committee of Jewish Delegations to the Peace Conference under the chairmanship of Louis Marshall and Nahum Sokolow.

In 1920, he visited North and South America, and South Africa and has organized activities in almost all European Countries. In 1925, he was at the head of a campaign which was launched under the auspices of a committee presided over by Sir Alfred Mond on behalf of the Palestine Foundation Fund, and in 1926 he was delegated to Holland where as a result of his work the Dutch Jewry which has already taken a prominent part in the work of rebuilding the National Home doubled its contributions. Dr. Goldstein is also a member of the General Council of the Zionist Organization.

He is a most effective public speaker and addresses audiences in several languages, and it is expected that his presence in Bombay will bring new life to Zionist Activities.

CONFERENCE TO MEET HYGIENE DELEGATION.

CALCUTTA, January 27.

A conference was held this afternoon at the Government House on social hygiene to meet the members of the Delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council. His Excellency the Governor presided. Mrs. Neville Rolfe spoke on the educational and sociological aspects of this problem.

A CRICKET INCIDENT AT AGRA.

AGRA, Jan. 25.

A cricket incident has arisen here in which the opinion of M.C.C. and sports clubs is to be sought.

In connection with the Agra Athletic Association matches, the final was played by the Friends Union Club against the Royal Club. On the third day, after the Friends' Union Club had scored 417 for both innings, it was discovered that the ground had been excessively watered. Both sides objected to play on it and rule 9 of the cricket rules (Tattersell) was quoted, but the Umpires ruled that the game must proceed. The result was that the Royal Club scored only 216 runs, and having secured 94 in the first innings, lost the match by 107 runs. The Captain of the Royal Club team had lodged a written protest before batting, and the point for opinion is whether the second innings of the Royal Club should be re-played. The Executive Committee have decided against the Royal Club playing again.—A. P.

NO DAY FOR BACK BAY REPORT.

(Continued from page 7.)

Clause 10 extended, but not with retrospective effect, the scope of Section 66 to the defendant, opponent or objector who was not in possession of the property purchased. In Clause 14, Section 145 was revised so as to give the Court power to realise property or interest comprised in security by execution in a suit or proceeding without a fresh suit. In clauses 16 and 18 (1), pleaders were required to sign a decree when they were satisfied that it was in conformity with judgment, and an appeal based on the ground that a decree had been improperly drawn up was barred except by special leave.

AMENDING INCOME-TAX ACT.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

In to-day's Assembly debate Sir Basil Blackett moved formally for reference to Select Committee the Bill to amend the Income-Tax Act, 1922, which was introduced the other day. After explaining the objects and reasons, the Finance Member alluding to Sir Victor Sasson's motion for the circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion, said that, although on every clause of the Bill the Central Board of Revenue had at one time or other discussed the proposals with the Chambers of Commerce, yet in spite of the fact that the Bill, as a whole, had not been circulated, he was agreeable to re-circulation.

LOOPHOLES IN THE BILL.

Sir Victor thanked Sir Basil for accepting his proposal, because in his opinion, the bill was, by no means, an easy one, but was complicated and far-reaching in its effects. He said that, after the war, there had been on the part of those responsible for the administration of the income-tax law, a re-reading of the Act, with the result that payments had been levied in some cases where they were not meant. Great credit was due to Sir Basil for bringing before the House a measure which would relieve him from any moral restrictions that might have been put in the time of his predecessors. The circulation of the Bill was essential because Sir Victor's legal advisers had told him that there were certain provisions under the existing Bill which were liable to abuse. He was told that the Bill would allow the revenue authorities, if they so desired, to assess every single trader who was dealing with manufacturers abroad. Sir Victor said that he was further told that every debenture issued on a foreign country, the proceeds of which would be remitted to this country, would be liable to income-tax.

RELATIONS TO THE CENTRAL FINANCES.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar supported the motion for the circulation of the Bill. Sir Victor had explained the complications that lurked in the Bill, but the speaker supported it on the ground that it was stronger ground, namely, the division of finances between the central and local authorities. The Finance Member wanted to know through this Bill they should agree to the principle that no local taxation ought to be assessed on profits. In his opinion, the Finance Member should not bring this measure as a side issue, but should fix it straight.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Sesia Iyengar and Mr. J. Mehta agreed with Sir Victor Sasson's motion.

Sir Basil Blackett said that Mr. Mehta had exaggerated the difficulties to be faced by the Hindu joint family, in the matter of income-tax. He assured Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar that he did not raise any wider issue, but simply affirmed the existing practice.

The House agreed to the circulation of the Bill, and adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

INTERPELLATIONS.

SIR A. QAYUM A CANDIDATE FOR DY. PRESIDENCY?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning with a short agenda. Interest centred round interpellations which were delayed till to-day owing to their being held up for admission.

It is understood that Sir Abdul Qayum will be a candidate for the Deputy Presidency of the House. The name of Mr. Ratnaswami is also mentioned.

PANEL OF CHAIRMAN.

The panel of Chairman will include the names of Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Sir Walter Willson.

ASSEMBLY'S DY. PRESIDENT.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S MOVE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The Nationalist Party held a sitting to discuss the draft rules of the Party this evening, but very little business was done. It is understood that informal conversations are in progress for choosing a candidate from the Nationalist Party to be run for the office of Deputy President of the Assembly, election for which has been decided to take place on the 31st instant. The name of Mr. Neogy is frequently mentioned by the Nationalist Party.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS IN ASSEMBLY.

PROVISIONAL FIXING OF DATES.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The following dates have been provision-

ally fixed for the transaction of official business in the Assembly:—27th and 31st January and 2nd, 7th, 9th, 14th, 16th and 26th February.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS FOR FEB. 10.

INDIA AND SINGAPORE BASE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

As a result of the ballot held to-day for resolutions to be moved in the Assembly on the 10th February, Haji Abdulla Haroon has drawn the first place with a resolution urging the reduction of Postal rates.

Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji comes next with two alternate motions, the first relating to the dispute over the Shrutunjaya Hill, and the second urging Government to appoint a committee consisting of a majority of Indians with an Indian chairman, to investigate the present condition of banking institutions facilities and conditions and make recommendations for their improvement and expansion with particular reference to the provision, in adequate quantity and appropriate form, of the capital necessary for the development of industries and agriculture.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt has a proposal for the exemption from the Arms Act of ex-members of the Assembly.

INDIA AND SINGAPORE BASE.

Next come the two resolutions by Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra. The first recommends that the Government of India should not contribute money from Indian revenues for the construction, maintenance and upkeep of the proposed naval base at Singapore. In the alternative, he will move that, as the Maharaja of Burdwan "did not represent the true interests of India and the Indian people" at the Imperial Conference of 1926, the future representatives of India at the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations should be selected from among a panel of members chosen by both Houses of the Indian Legislature.

Mr. O. S. Ranga Iyer gets the fifth place with his resolution recommending that no Statutory Commission be appointed.—A. P.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

SIR W. WILLSON'S SUPPORT.

When the Assembly met after lunch Sir Walter Willson speaking first in support of the motion said it was a source of satisfaction to find that the policy of protection had been successful and now resulted in reducing the burden of the taxpayer. It was also gratifying to see that Government had reached a stage when they accepted the Tariff Board's recommendations 'en bloc', instead of with modifications as on the previous occasions. If the Assembly accepted the principle of Protection at all, they must not quarrel with seven year period in order that protection must be effective. He was glad to find that there would be increased production and progressively reduced cost; but he objected to the unfairness of differentiating between ordinary and deferred shareholders at the expense of the second preference shareholders.

He quoted paragraph 93 of the Report and affirmed that there was no question of Imperial Preference involved in the protection now proposed. He urged that the Select Committee must sit continuously, but he was not enamoured of the idea that February. He made a pointed reference to the fact that whereas fabricated steel was to be taxed at seventeen per cent., the wagon which was to be fabricated was left in the Bill at ten per cent. only. The wagon industry was suffering at present and needed assistance. This question was likely to come up later. In the meanwhile his impression was that Government had bought money for bounties to the wagon industry for one year.

MR. JINNAH'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Jinnah in supporting the motion suggested by way of amendment that the report of the Select Committee must be submitted not later than 8th February. He agreed that if the rupee ratio was altered it would alter the rates now proposed but it was open to the House to postpone consideration of the Steel Bill till a decision on the ratio was arrived at.

Mr. Jinnah emphasised that parliamentary practice was that the members chosen for the Select Committee did not take part in discussion for they could raise all issues in Committee. Only other members of the House should speak in order to make the Select Committee aware of their points of view. He did not see how the Select Committee could report by 1st February and, therefore, suggested report by 8th February.

MOST IMPORTANT VICEREGAL UTTERANCE.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON LORD IRWIN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Lord Irwin's speech is certainly the most important viceroyal utterance heard in India since the advent of the reformed constitution; is the opinion of the "Daily Telegraph," which concludes a long analytical leading article with the following words:—"For all its moderation and sympathy, no more chastening utterance has come from any person of authority since the reforms were initiated, and the Indians owe much to the political courage of the Viceroy, who believes that it is better to be blamed for saying in time unpleasant things if they are true than to be condemned for saying them too late."—Reuter.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The President announced in the Assembly to-day that the following members have been

elected to the Public Accounts Committee of the House:—Mr. Niquie, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Neogy, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Syed Murtaza and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer.—A. P.

DY. PRESIDENCY IN ASSEMBLY.

DR. MOONJE ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Interviewed on the Viceroy's speech, Doctor Moonje, M. L. A., said, Taking a most cursory view of His Excellency's speech the first impression that it struck on the mind of a matter of fact man was that Government was not prepared to give up its position on the question of the National demand. People also would not give in on this vital point but Government knew the impotency of their insistence. The Government of India Act would be amended but Diarchy would be maintained though it would be completely shorn of its inherent inconveniences from the point of view of Government so that the people may not take advantage of them to exercise pressure on Government.

Proceeding, Dr. Moonje averred: "Despite historical dissertations on the question of British rule in India and the English in India, I had known each other from the very inception of British rule in India and the people knew it was safer to rely on the maxim that when the nose is closed the mouth will open."

On the question of sending troops to China without previously taking the Assembly into confidence Dr. Moonje was sure the Assembly would record its protest in time. He made a special note on the Viceroy's speech on one point, the Royal Indian Marine. The people must take the fullest possible advantage of it. Regarding the Bengal detentions, despite the Assembly's motion of censure, the question was practically left where it was. Disappointment might be expected. Concluding, Dr. Moonje remarked: "On the whole the speech was in no way inspiring or stimulating."

MR. DUTT ON DY. PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt, M. L. A., a member of the Congress party in the Assembly, has explained his position with regard to the party's choice of Mr. Sherwani as a candidate for the Dy. Presidency of the Assembly. He says, "I consider the selection of Mr. Sherwani as a candidate for the Dy. Presidency of the Assembly by the Congress party, a good one, and it has my wholehearted support. My only regret is that in putting him forward, the deciding factor was a communal question, while the chances of success of the candidates were lost sight of. There is a tendency amongst certain Congressmen, who happen to be in power, to revivify communalism under the euphemistic name of protection of minority interests. I consider such a tendency, not only detrimental to the best interests of the country but as seeping the very foundations of Indian nationalism. The charge levelled against others of communal outlook, was more in evidence amongst some Congressmen, and applies more appropriately to those who bring in communal questions in season and out of season. The neutrality which dare not express itself in the presence of the man in power was taken advantage of, by an interested coterie in setting up Mr. Sherwani. No one will be more happy than myself, if he can be elected."

CHAMAN LAL RETURNED TO ASSEMBLY

LAHORE, January 27.

The bye-election for the West Punjab non-Mahomedan seat in the Legislative Assembly has resulted in the return of Dewan Chaman Lal who secured 3,093 votes defeating Dr. Nand Lal who received 2,791. The total poll was 5,829 and 93 votes were rejected. Two votes appear to have been missed from the count and for this reason there will be a recount.—A. P.

MR S IYENGAR DECLINES CHAIRMANSHIP

NEW DELHI, January 27.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who has been nominated by the President of the Legislative Assembly to the panel of Chairman, subsequently declined to serve on the panel.—Free Press.

AGRICULTURAL SEASON IN 1925-26

DEPRESSING RESULTS

The agricultural season of 1925-26 was on the whole, moderate and below average. It was definitely poor over a large part of Gujarat and East Khandesh and in many places in the East Deccan and Karnataka comprising chiefly the eastern portions of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Dhawar, almost the whole of the Bijapur District (except Indi taluka) and the east of Belgaum, especially the Athni taluka. On the other hand, the season was fairly satisfactory in West Khandesh and Sholapur; in the Deccan and also in the central portions of both Deccan and Karnataka, while in the west of these two divisions and in most of the Konkan it was generally fully average. In Sind, the season was much below the normal owing to the late rise and early fall of the river there.

Generally speaking, the agricultural season of 1925-26 was, so far as the actual produce of the land is concerned, decidedly inferior to its predecessor. Though the out-turn of crops was generally up to the standard in most parts of the Konkan and in the West Deccan and Karnataka, excepting in these favoured areas, it was first rate nowhere; while in most parts of Gujarat and East Khandesh and in many places in the East Deccan and Karnataka it was definitely poor. As a result, remissions and suspensions of Land Revenue were found necessary in part of Gujarat, the Deccan and Karnataka to ameliorate the distress in these areas.

BUDDHIST ANTIQUITIES.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

Mr. G. V. Acharya, of the Archaeological Section, the Prince of Wales Museum conducted, last Sunday for the members of the Buddha Society a demonstration lecture illustrating the various exhibits in the Buddhist Gallery of the Museum. The following is a brief summary of the lecture. Mr. Acharya first explained the nature and character of various stupas and showed the Buddha's Gaya Stupa in the table case "E. B." He showed also the pillar and a few cross bars and several pieces of railing exhibited on the platforms on the south of the Gallery.

GANDHARA SCULPTURES.

Speaking about the Gandharian Sculptures, he said:— "These sculptures known as Gandhara sculptures are more correctly, Graeco-Buddhist and emanate from the District of Peshawar which was known as Gandhara. There is a strong influence of Greek art on all sculptures of this type. It is not possible to give the exact date of these sculptures but it is authoritatively known from the records of pious pilgrims that Buddhism lingered in this region upto the 7th Century A.D. These sculptures must, therefore, be placed as early as that and some of them undoubtedly belong to a considerably earlier period. The softness of the stone was greatly instrumental in giving a free hand to the artist as he can be seen from the variety of designs, profuse ornamentation, and elaborate details. The colour also went a great way in giving the desired effect. Some of the Gandhara sculptures have been received on loan from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, while the majority and most important of them have been presented by the Bombay Municipality, and transferred to this Museum from the Victoria and Albert Museum. Case No. B 11 contains some of the best of these sculptures, and they have all been chronologically arranged as depicting various incidents in the life of Lord Buddha beginning from Queen Maya's dream representing the white elephant entering her womb, right upto his mahaparinirvana. In case No. B 10 similarly there are architectural pieces connected with the disposal of the remains of Buddha. Case No. B 9 contains fragments of the images of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas.

MIRPURKHAS ANTIQUITIES.

"Case No. 8 contains, he said, four beautiful terra cotta images of Buddha in Dhyanamudra found from the stupa at Mirpurkhas, Thar and Parkar District, Sind. This Mirpurkhas is upon the line of Rail connecting Hyderabad with Marwar Junction and is 12 miles east of the former place. On the base of this case there are two halves of the stone relic chamber excavated from the same stupa. The reliquary, the crystal bottle, and the tubes that were found, one inside the other, are all separately exhibited in case No. B 25."

RELIC CHAMBERS FROM KOLHAPUR SOPARA.

"Over and above the relic chamber from Mirpurkhas described above there are, he added two more, one from Sopara, and the other from Kolhapur. The latter is inscribed in characters of the Asokan period and records the gift of Brhama from Brahmapuri near Kolhapur. There are also two small relic urns from the Kanheri caves near Borivali, with stone lids at the top.

BRONZES.

The section is particularly poor in Bronzes of the Buddhist period. There are five images in one of the show-cases, found from Valsi, in Kathiawar, the ancient site of Valabhipur, and presented by the Durbar, as also a beautiful image of Vighnantaka, which has been recently identified with the help of Dr. Bhattacharya's Buddhist Iconography.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Jan. 27.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture visited this morning the Telinkheri Dairy Farm and the Agricultural College Farm, where the Marquess of Linlithgow, President of the Commission, addressed the students of the College on their position and responsibility with regard to the future of Indian agriculture.

On their return from the visit, the Commission examined Mr. Dokras, pleader, who stated that the position of agriculture had not yet risen in the estimation of the general public. The Commission next examined Rai Sahib Dadu Dwarakanath Singh, Taluqdar, Seoni.

The Commission concluded recording evidence at Nagpur. It will hold a conference with the Local Government to-morrow morning and leave Nagpur for Lucknow via Hoshangabad.—A. P.



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OUR KERALA LETTER.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY AT TRAVANCORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Jan. 21.

Some time ago it was reported in Travancore papers and in some of the Madras dailies that Mr. Thann Pillay, Divisional Conservator of Forests, Travancore, while engaged in a tiger-hunt in company with His Highness the Valiya Koil Thampuran, Consort to Her Highness the Maharane Regent of Travancore, suddenly fell down and died owing to heart failure. Now a wild rumour is afloat that it was not heart-failure that brought about the premature end of the Forest Officer. The 'Sreevazumukod', a leading paper of Travancore, in the course of an editorial headed 'The Wild Rumour' makes certain hints and allegations. The following are extracts from the article:—'No body has known before his death that Mr. Thann Pillay was suffering from heart-trouble. This was not the first time that he climbed up hills. Whatever it be, none of the reports that we have so far received, makes mention that anything by way of first-aid—not even the removal of his hunting dress—was given to him after he fell down. We have reliable information from a gentleman who had seen the dead body of Mr. Pillay that there were blood-marks on his shirt. Mr. Pillay's death was so sudden and under circumstances so mysterious that a post mortem examination was essential. But nothing of the sort was done. Immediately after death, the dead body was sent to his house and the cremation ceremony was performed with the least possible delay. Why was all this hushing up and hurrying for?'

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

The details of a shocking tragedy come from Travancore. A young woman, the only sister of Mr. Krishna Iyer, a clerk employed in the Devaswam Group Office, Vettikkavala, was living with her brother after she left her husband some time ago owing to alleged ill-treatment. It is understood that she was lately in the habit of collecting dry sticks and leaves and storing them in a corner of her room. A few days ago, while her brother was out on duty she sent her brother's son to get kerosene oil. When it was brought she persuaded the boy to go out and join his friends to play. As soon as he left the house she entered her room, locked it, soaked her cloths in the oil, poured the remaining on the heap in the corner, sat on it and striking a match set fire to her cloth, clouds of smoke attracted a number of people to the spot but when they forced open the door and peeped in, it was all over with the woman.

KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Arrangements are being made for holding the third session of the Kerala Provincial Conference which has been in abeyance for some time. The last session was held in 1923 at Palghat under the distinguished presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. It is expected that the proposed conference will go a long way to revive the political activities of the Province.

The Annual District Cricket match between Europeans and Indians was played at the Mananchira Maidan, Calicut on Sunday last. The Indians won by 130 runs as against 88 scored by the Europeans.

ARMY CANTEEN SERVICE.

ORIGINAL PROPOSAL DROPPED.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Government of India will shortly come to a final decision on the question of the future management of the army canteen service. It is understood that the Quartermaster-General had a conference with a few members of the All-India Army Contractors Association when the terms under which the contractors would take over the service were discussed.

It is believed that as a result of this conference the original proposal of handing over the service to the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute will now practically be dropped.—A. P.

INDIAN SWAMI HONOURED IN AMERICA.

RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The Associated Press of India has received the following cable from a correspondent in Washington, under date January 25:—

'Swami Yogananda of India was received by the President of the United States of America, at White House, on Monday, the 24th January, being officially presented by the Hon. Mr. J. Balfour, Second Secretary of the British Embassy. He is the first Swami of India to be officially received by the President. In his talk with Mr. Coolidge, the Swami said that in spiritual understanding between nations was the only source of lasting peace. With this sentiment, the President agreed. This cordial reception of the Swami augurs well for spiritual friendship between India and America. Following the presentation to the President, the Swami was entertained at a luncheon at the British Embassy. During the past two weeks, he has been lecturing before audiences numbering five thousand persons in the largest auditorium in Washington.'—A. P.



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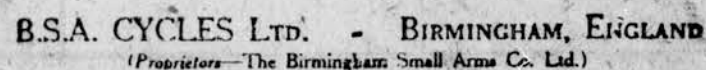
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